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The North Carolinian.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN POWER JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT

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WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS, VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, BALL CARDS, BILLHEADS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, DODGERS, BILLS OF FARE, STATEMENTS, WINE CARDS, PAMPHLETS, LAW CARDS AND POINTS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, ETC.

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The unmarried women of Massachusetts have $29,000,000 in the banks of that State, and still they are unmarried, marvels the Washington Star.

In eighteen of the great agricultural, sheep-raising States and Territories there is no dog tax at all.

A Boston doctor has compiled figures showing that out of 19,338 males examined 806 were color blind, while out of 14,971 females only 12 suffered from that affliction.

In consequence of the prevalence of suicide among the scholars of the high schools in Germany, the Government has addressed a circular to directors urging greater leniency with backward scholars.

The English speaking people of the world are now said to number close to 125,000,000, and it is claimed furthermore that our mother tongue is employed by nearly twice as many people as any other civilized language, while the use of it is constantly spreading.

Emin Pasha apparently feels no more grateful to Stanley for rescuing him against his will, remarks West Shore, than does the heroine of a play when some excited member of the audience jumps upon the stage to save her from certain death at the hands of the villain.

A "banana train" is a new thing in railroad nomenclature, which illustrates the steady development of transportation facilities. It has been found that bananas cannot be carried from the Gulf of Mexico to the Northwest by ordinary freight train without serious damage, and a special fast train has therefore been put on one of the routes to Chicago, which takes the fruit from Port Tampa, Fla., in about 90 hours, ventilated cars being used, in which the temperature is as perfectly under control as in a stove. The train runs from Atlanta to Chicago in about 48 hours, and Georgia fruits and vegetables can thus be put on sale in the Northwestern markets on the third day after they leave the field, to the great advantage of both producer and consumer.

The latest invention in connection with electricity, if we can believe the editor of an electrical journal published in London, is a machine for buttering bread. It is used in connection with a great bread-cutter, and is intended for use in prisons, workhouses and other reformatory institutions—so it is said. There is a cylindrical-shaped brush, which is fed with butter, and which lays a thin layer on the bread as it comes from the cutter. The machine can be worked by hand, steam, or electricity, and has a capacity of cutting and buttering 750 loaves of bread an hour. The saving of butter is said to be as much as 50 per cent., and the machine will be a great boon to Chicago boarding-house keepers during the World's Fair.

The Electrical Review calls to mind several instances in which murderers have cheated the hangman's noose, and suggests that judicial death by electricity can be evaded in several ways. A coat of invisible varnish, for instance, can be applied to the body, which will render the condemned man entirely invulnerable to the deadly fluid. Of course the murderer would have to be a consummate actor, so that he could feign death until he got into the hands of his friends. Other methods are suggested by which the body can be made impervious to electricity, but it is not safe for would-be murderers to rely upon any of them. The electrical chair will not be found conducive to long life, under the most favorable circumstances.

Alabama papers are calling attention to the wanton distruction of mocking birds in that state. Large numbers are shot every spring and summer. "By the way," asks the St. Louis Star, "did anybody ever hear of the English sparrow being made an article of female adornment?"—[Sayings.

The supreme court of Indiana has decided that when a life insurance policy provides a forfeiture in case the assured "should become so far intemperate as to impair his health seriously and permanently, or induce delirium tremens," it was not enough to make a forfeiture that the assured was a person who indulged in the use of intoxicating liquors, unless such use impaired his health seriously or permanently.

It is said that the Pennsylvania system of railway lines will erect a great ice-making plant to supply ice for its own consumption. The whole will cost about $1,000,000, and be located at Jersey City. The New York Central may follow suit with an equally costly plant at Albany. This leads to the hope and belief, remarks the Picayune, that when the world is older and better all railroads will have ice of their own to put in passenger car water coolers when they run long and crowded excursion trains on hot summer days.

Grass and Roses.

I looked where the roses were blowing;
They stood among grasses and reeds;
I said, "Where such beauties are growing,
Why suffer these paltry weeds?"

Weeping the poor things faltered,
"We have neither beauty nor bloom;
We are but grass in the roses' garden—
But our Master gives us this room.

"The slaves of a generous Master,
Borne from a world above,
We came to this place in His wisdom—
We stay to this hour from His love.

"We have feed His humbles: creatures,
We have served Him truly and long;
He gave no grace to our features—
We have neither color nor song—

"Yet He who has made the roses
Placed us on the self same sod;
He knows our reason for being—
We are grass in the garden of God."
—Rev. James Freeman Clarke.

A CAPE HORN INCIDENT.

BY W. CLARK RUSSELL.

On a December morning, in the year 1883, a mail steamer, homeward bound from a New Zealand port, was approaching the meridian of the Horn, but on a parallel more southerly than it is now the custom of steamships to take in rounding that stormy, ice-girt, desolate and most inhospitable of all headlands.

December in those distant regions is midsummer, and the weather of that morning was as fair and still as a breezeless April day in this country; but the swell of the vast track of ocean ran ceaselessly, reminiscent respirations of a giantess whose conflict with the heavens is eternal, and whose breaking-pauses are very few and far between indeed. Over this long, dark blue, westerly swell the long metal fabric went sweeping in long, floating, launching curtsies, whitening the water astern of her with a mile of milk-white wake. The frosty sun, whose beams in that sea have something of the silvery brilliance of the electric light, flashed a score of constellations out of the gilt and glass and brass about the steamer's bows and quarters and decks. A number of passengers were pacing the long hurricane platform. Far away on the starboard beam, poised, star-like, upon the keen blue rim of the ocean, was an iceberg—a dash of crystalline light against the airy sky that out there, low down, wore the delicate hue of the opal. Otherwise the ocean swept naked to its confines, a plain of rich, deep blue, with the heave of the swell shouldering the morning glory under the sun as it ran, and making that part of the deep magnificent with flowing light.

The chief officer was on the bridge; the first breakfast-bell had rung, and the captain, smart as a naval officer, in buttons and lace trimmings, quitted the chart-room and joined the mate to take a look around before going below. The skipper was a man of eagle sight, and instantly on directing his eyes over the ship's bows he exclaimed:

"What is that black object yonder?"

The chief mate peered, and the captain leveled a telescope.

"A ship's boat," said he, "and seemingly full of people."

The boat, when sighted, was some three or four miles distant, and the speed of the steamer was about thirteen knots. In a few minutes the alarm in the engine-room rang its reverberatory warning, sending a little thrill of wonder throughout the ship, so rarely is that telegraph handled on the high seas.

"I count eight men, sir," cried the chief mate, with a binocular glass at his eye.

Again the engine-room alarm rang out; the pulsing that for days had been ceaselessly throbbing through the long fabric, languished, and in a few minutes, to another summons of the metal tongue below, ceased, and the great steamer floated along to her own impetus, slowly, and yet more slowly, till the boat was within the toss of a biscuit off the bow, with the passengers crowding to the side to look, and sailors and waiters and steerage folk blackening the rail forward.

The occupants of the boat consisted of eight wild, hairy, veritable scarecrows of men, dressed in divers fashions—Scotch caps, yellow sou'westers, sea-boots, toil-worn monkey-jackets, and the like.

"Boat ahoy!" hailed the captain, as she slowly washed alongside. "What is wrong with you?"

A fellow, standing up in the stern sheets, cried back.

"For God's sake, sir, take us aboard! Our water's almost given out, and there's nothing left to eat."

"Look out for the end of a line," bawled the captain. "Are you strong enough to get aboard without help?"

"Ay, sir, we'll manage it."

A rope was thrown, and one after another the fellows came swinging and scraping and scrambling up the clean side of the steamer. The passengers crowded round and gazed at them with curiosity and pity. Their sympathetic eyes seemed to find famine painfully expressed in the leathern countenances that stared back through mats of hair.

"We must let your boat go," said the captain.

"Can't help it, sir, thankful enough to be here, I reckon," answered the fellow who had called from the stern-sheets, and who acted as spokesman.

"Anything belonging to you to come out after?"

"Nothing. Let her go, sir. If sailors' sea-blessings can freight a craft she ain't going to float long."

The boat was sent adrift, the engine bell rang out, once more the great mail steamer was thrashing over the long, tall heave of the Cape Horn swell.

"How came you into this mess?" inquired the captain.

The man who had before spoken gave answer:

"We're all that's left of the crew of the Boston bark "George Washington." She was a whaler, a hundred and forty days out. It were four days ago. I was the first to smell fire some while arter two o'clock in the middle watch."

"It wanted ten minutes to six bells," exclaimed a man, and a general, emphatic, hairy nod followed the interruption.

"I was the first to smell fire," continued the other, "call it what hour ye like. I gave the alarm, and all hands turned to with hoses and buckets. But there was a deal of oil in the hold, and the ship's planks was thick with grease besides, and that gave us no chance. By ten o'clock in the morning the flames had bursted through and was shooting up mast-high, and then we calculated it was time to look to the boats."

The others stood listening with hard, stolid, leathery faces, generally gazing with steadfast eyes at the speaker, but sometimes glancing askance at the captain and the crowd of others which stood round.

"There was an ugly sea running," the man went on, "and the wheel being desarted, the ship had fallen off and ran in the trough, and the lowering of the stern boats, whalemen though they was who had the handling of 'em, cost our company of twenty-eight souls the loss of all hands saving them as stand afore ye."

"A bad job! a measly, cruel, bad job!" here broke in a long-jawed man whose brow and eyes were almost concealed by a quantity of coarse red hair.

"Well, us eight men got away in the boat," proceeded the spokesman, "bringing along with us nothin' but a small bag of bread and about six gallons of fresh water. We're been a-washing about since Tuesday, and now, the Lord be praised, here we be with a chance of getting something to eat, and what's more pleasurable still to our feelings, the opportunity of comfortably tarning in."

A murmer of pity rang among the passengers, several of whom were ladies, and there was more than one somewhat loud whisper to the effect that the captain ought really to send the poor creatures forward at once to get some breakfast, instead of holding them, starving and dry with thirst, in talk. The eagle-eyed skipper, however, asked several questions before dismissing them.

"Since by their own confession the fire gave them plenty of time to escape from the bark, how was it they left her so ill-provisioned as they represented?"

This was most satisfactorily accounted for. Other inquiries of a like nature were responded to with alacrity and intelligence.

Every sentence that one or another of them let fall was corroborated by the rest. Their tale of suffering, indeed, in the open boat was almost harrowing; and the captain with the first note of sympathy that his voice had taken, ordered them to go forward, adding, that after a good hot meal had been served them they might turn in and sleep for the rest of the day wherever they could make a bed.

At the breakfast in the saloon nothing was talked about but the whaler that had been consumed by fire, the dreadful drowning of some two-thirds of her crew, and the miraculous deliverance of the survivors from the inexpressible perils and horrors of an open boat in the solitude of the stormiest part of the ocean the wide world over. A benevolent gentleman proposed a subscription. Before the luncheon-bell was rung a sum of thirty pounds had been collected. The incident was a break in the monotony; and when the eight men re-appeared on deck during the afternoon they were promptly approached by the passengers, who obliged them to recite again and yet again their melancholy story of maritime disaster.

On the morning of the third day, following the date of this rescue, a ship was sighted almost directly in a line with the vessel's course. As she was neared she was seen to be rigged with stump, or Cape Horn top-gallant masts; she was also under very easy canvas which gave her a short-handed look in that quiet sea. Great wooden davits overhung her sides, from which dangled a number of boats. She presented a very grimy, worn aspect, and had manifestly kept the sea for some months. It was observed by the chief officer, standing on the bridge of the steamer, that the eight rescued men, who were looking at the sail ahead along with some of the crew and steerage passengers, exhibited several symptoms of uneasiness and even of agitation. Suddenly the stripes and stars, with the stars inverted, were run aloft to the peak-end—a signal of distress! The engines were "slowed," and the steamer's head put so as to pass the vessel within easy hailing distance. A man aboard the bark stood in the mizzen rigging.

"Steamer ahoy!" he roared through his nose.

"Hallo!"

"I have lost a boat and eight of my men. Have you seen anything of her?"

The captain, who had gained the bridge, lifted his hand.

"Bark ahoy!" he cried; "what bark is that?"

"The 'George Washington,' whaler, of Boston, a hundred-and-eighty-four days out."

The captain of the steamer controlled a sour grin.

"How came you to lose your boat and the men?"

"They stole her one middle watch and sneaked away from the ship."

The captain of the steamer uttered a laugh.

"We have your men safe here," he shouted. "Glad to learn that you are not burnt down to the water's edge, and that the rest of your crew look brisk considering that they are drowned men. Send a boat and you shall have your sailors."

Twenty minutes later the eight whalemen were being conveyed to their bark in one of their own boats, most of them grinning as they looked up at the line of heads which decorated the steamer's sides; and, indeed, there was some excuse for the smiles, for among them they were carrying away the thirty pounds which had been subscribed for them. It would be interesting to know what their skipper said when he learned that they had lost a fine boat for him; but ocean mail liners have to keep time, and the steamer could not wait to send a representative on board the whaler to report the many elegancies of sea-dialect which we may reasonably assume embellished her skipper's rhetoric.—New York Independent.

A Horse's Sense of Smell.

The horse will leave musty hay untouched in his bin, however hungry. He will not drink of water objectionable to his questioning sniff, or from a bucket which some odor makes offensive, however thirsty. His intelligent nostril will widen, quiver and query over the daintiest bit offered by the fairest of hands, with coaxings that would make a mortal shut his eyes and swallow a nauseous mouthful at a gulp.

A mare is never satisfied by either sight or whinny that a colt is really her own, until she has a certified nasal certificate to the fact. A blind horse, now living, will not allow the approach of any stranger without showing signs of anger not safely to be disregarded. The distinction is evidently made by his sense of smell, and at a considerable distance. Blind horses, as a rule, will gallop wildly about a pasture without striking the surrounding fence. The sense of smell informs them of its proximity. Others will, when loosened from the stable, go directly to the gate or bars opened to their accustomed feeding grounds, and when desiring to return, after hours of careless wandering, will distinguish one outlet and patiently await its opening. The odor of that particular part of the fence is their pilot to it.

The horse in browsing, or while gathering herbage with its lips, is guided in its choice of proper food entirely by its nostrils. Blind horses do not make mistakes in their diet. In the temple of Olympus a bronze horse was exhibited, at the sight of which six real horses experienced the most violent emotions. Aelian judiciously observes that the most perfect art could not imitate nature sufficiently well to produce so strong an illusion. Like Pliny and Pausanius, he consequently affirms that "in casting the statue a magician had thrown Hippomanes upon it," which by the odor of the plant deceived the horses, and therein we have the secret of the miracle. The scent alone of a buffalo robe will cause many horses to evince lively terror, and the floating scent of a railroad train will frighten some long after the locomotive is out of sight and hearing. —[Horse and Stable.

Greatest Fires in History.

The two greatest fires in history are: The London fire of September 2-6, 1666, in which eighty-nine churches, many public buildings, and 13,200 houses were burned; 400 streets laid waste, and 200,000 persons made homeless. The ruins covered 436 acres. The amount of loss is not known. Second, the Chicago fire of 1871, in which 3.5 square miles were laid waste, 17,450 buildings burned, 200 persons killed, 98,500 persons made homeless, and about $200,000,000 of property destroyed.—[Chicago Herald.

A DARING FEAT.

A LAD'S ADVENTURE WHILE ROBBING AN EAGLE'S NEST.

Battling With Infuriated Birds on a Lofty Crag.

Lee Hemingway, an orphan boy of sixteen years of age of New Braunfels, Tex., had an adventure a few days ago with two American eagles, in which he barely escaped with his life. Professor McInery, the well-known naturalist, who has been located in that neighborhood for the last few weeks in the interest of his ornithological collection, offered Lee $50 for a nest with living eaglets or eggs in it. Although rather early for these birds to hatch their young, Lee was soon able, by watching the movements of a pair, to find where a nest had been made. But as it was on the summit of the Big Injun, an almost unsurmountable bowlder rising nearly 125 feet in the valley of the Guadaloupe, there was no way of securing it except by scaling the sides of the rock, which, however, has in the course of time become coated by several feet of earth, and are covered with a tangle of vines, &c.

It was a daring feat, but young Hemingway is a plucky lad of a stalwart build, and who, dependent on his own exertions for a livelihood, found the money offered a big consideration, and agreed to attempt the feat on condition that the Professor would keep watch with a gun for the return of the parent birds. With a basket furnished with a lid slung to his back in which to secure the eggs or young eagles, he managed, by climbing, scrambling and pulling himself up hand over hand, to reach the top of the Big Injun, where he found the nest, as he had expected, with young birds a day or two old. Wearied out with his exertions, he rested for some little time, then placing the nest with its contents in his basket and strapping it to him, he began to descend.

He had scarcely accomplished fifty feet of this when he heard the report of the Professor's gun, and saw the two eagles returning. Unhurt, they paid no attention to the shot, but after alighting and finding the nest gone, made at the boy with outstretched wings and hoarse cries of fury. Ducking his head to keep their powerful beaks and claws out of his eyes, Lee attempted to beat them off with one arm while he clung to the vines with the other, but they struck at him repeatedly on the head with their beaks, each time bringing the blood, which flowed into the boy's eyes and nearly blinded him, while they buffetted him unmercifully with their great wings.

Professor McInery waited until one of the birds was far enough from Lee for him to take aim without danger of hitting him, then fired, and succeeded in killing the eagle. She—for, as was afterward ascertained, he had shot the female—fell into a small tree, or what was scarcely more than a large sapling, which had sprouted from a good-sized crevice in the rock, about eight feet above where Lee hung, and seeing her suspended just above him gave the boy an idea to which he owes his life. With the strength of despair he drew himself up to the tree by the sense of touch alone, for his eyes were full of blood. Once there he braced himself with his feet, and, wiping his face, bound his handkerchief about his brow in order that it might absorb the blood. He then caught the dead bird by the feet, and, with this weapon, he turned on the living eagle, which had never ceased to beat and strike him. At the next sweep Lee struck it as hard as he could dare, not to endanger his position, and continued to meet its attacks in the same way until, rendered furious and incautious by its enemy's resistance, it flew directly in his face, with claws distended and beak striking right and left. The boy caught it with both hands about its throat, and with all his strength held it, in spite of the furious beatings of its wings, until, choked to death by his grip, the great bird hung lifeless, when he dropped it at the Professor's feet.

This gentleman had watched the desperate struggle, unable to help the boy, except by random shots, hoping thus to frighten the bird away, which, however, as has been said, he failed to do. Young Hemingway hung in the slender branches of the little tree for nearly an hour, battling exhausted nature now with the same courage he had displayed toward the eagles.

Speaking of his adventure, he says: "I felt as if I was going to faint, and I knew if I did I would be killed by the fall, and I hadn't fought those plagued birds so hard to give up to any such women doings as that, so just kept fighting against that awful sinking, and pretty soon I got over it, so when I rested I climbed down."

But just as he reached the foot of the rock the strength born of desperation gave way, and the brave boy fell senseless into the Professor's arms. He was fearfully torn in the head and face, but the former wounds are fortunately only skin deep, and, with the exception of one long, deep gash in the cheek, just below the eye, which is healing slowly, his face is nearly well. He is obliged, however, to keep his bed yet, so bruised and sore is he from the buffeting he received. Remarkable as it may seem, the young birds in Lee's basket were living and uninjured by the fearful journey they had made. The Professor, in consideration of the danger he underwent, and for the two birds not bargained for, has presented Lee with $100, and the boy is the hero of the hour.—[Globe Democrat.

How Cablegrams Are Transmitted.

With the first long submarine cables great difficulties were encountered in sending through them a current of electricity of sufficient power to record the messages rapidly. The methods for overcoming these difficulties and in use at present are described as follows:

Keys, which, when depressed, transmit positive and negative currents, are employed at the sending station in connection with the regulation battery. The current of the battery does not pass directly into the cable, but into a condenser, which passes it into the submarine line. This greatly increases the force of the current used and serves to cut off interfering ground currents. The instrument first employed in receiving cablegrams was a reflecting galvanometer. Upon the magnet of this instrument is carried a small curved mirror. A lamp is placed before the mirror and behind a screen in which there is a vertical slit.

Flashes of light moving across this slit as the needles moved from left to right, indicated to the trained eyes of the operator the letters in the message being transmitted. But this method of recording messages was found to tax the eyesight of the operator severely, a few years' work often rendering them almost if not totally blind. Recognizing the fact that there must be something wrong with such a system, inventors set about repairing the defect, which resulted in perfecting the syphon galvanometer, which has all but superseded all other receiving devices.

In the syphon receiver the movements of the needle are recorded by means of ink spurted from a fine tube. This tube is attached to a coil suspended between two fixed magnets, which swings to the right or left as the pulsations pass through it. The syphon galvanometer is a great improvement; is not hard on the eyes and enables the operator to receive much more rapidly than with the old flash receiver.—[St. Louis Republic.

Quinine Intoxication.

Dr. Lewis A. Sayre of New York says that there are many cases on record where a use of quinine has caused a disarrangement of the mental powers, and to such an extent that the sufferer did not know what he or she was about. Instances are not few where patients who were given large doses of the drug became delirious. These symptoms, however, passed away when the use of quinine was discontinued. It is possible while under its influence for one to act as irresponsibly as when in liquor. That quinine affects the brain is evident from the fact that an overdose will cause severe buzzing in the ears and often temporary deafness.

Physicians cannot be too careful in prescribing quinine, for what is one man's meat is another man's poison. I have known one grain to have more effect on some patients than fifteen grains on others. The same can be said of morphine. Two grains of this drug will cause many intense itching sensations, with parched tongue and throat. On the other hand, I have known patients, even those used to morphine, to take much larger doses without showing any evil effects. There is a little doubt but there are quinine habitues as well as slaves to chloral, morphine and other narcotics and drugs, yet its use as a stimulant has not become general.

Cruelty to Condemned Prisoners.

M. Bayol, the French Governor at Porto-Novo, on the West African slave coast, who recently made an extended journey through the kingdoms of Porto-Novo and Dahomey, gives interesting accounts of some of the barbarous customs still prevalent in that country. The Dahomians are a bigoted and superstitious people, and all over the country there are innumerable "fetiches," holy groves, rocks, or huts, consecrated to some pagan deity or other. Individuals who desecrate these "fetiches" by touching them are invariably put to death to atone for their crime, but before they are executed they have to undergo the most painful tortures at the hands of the Amazons, those ferocious female warriors which constitute the nucleus of the king's army. The condemned criminal, helplessly fettered, is at the mercy of the Amazons, and only when his vital powers are nearly exhausted is the death-blow struck by the executioner.

Squiggs: "I never see you and Miss Mary Ann out together any more. Have you quarreled?" Biggs: "No, not exactly. We're married."

Coffee as a Disinfectant.

An old colored man living in a district where the disease often prevailed once told the writer that one of the best preventive measures against yellow fever was infusion of coffee. Some years ago he passed through an epidemic of that grave malady under the worst possible conditions. For at least a month he occupied the quarters of a large number of sufferers, passing night and day among them, eating and sleeping in their midst.

Recalling the homely advice given him he faithfully tried coffee as an antiseptic and drank freely of a very strong infusion five or six times a day, and continued the practice all the time he was under exposure. He was fortunate enough to escape contagion, but never attached much importance to the use of the coffee. Considering the results of recent developments, it would seem that the old negro was right in attributing antiseptic properties to it.

A series of experiments conducted by a German professor has proved that they are quite marked. Several different forms of intestinal bacteria were experimented upon, and their development and growth were found in all cases to be interfered with by the addition of a small quantity of coffee infusion to nutrient gelatine. In pure infusion the bacteria were rapidly destroyed.

The question as to what constituents exercise the antiseptic effect cannot yet be fully determined. The caffeine is certainly active in only a slight degree; the tannin to a somewhat greater extent; but, presumably, of greatest importance are the substances that are developed by roasting. It is interesting to note that a cup of coffee, left in a room for a week or more, remains almost free from micro-organisms.

Wages and Living in Canada.

At a time when the labor question has assumed such an acute form in this country a great amount of interest ought to concentrate on a series of returns just collected by the government of Ontario, Canada, and which relate to the amount of wages paid in the various trades and the cost of living in that province. Of the returns on which the tables are based 23,006 were furnished by employers and 2752 by employes. The first thing shown is that there has been a gradual shortening of the hours of labor, the average number of hours per week being 58.24, as compared with 59.10 in 1884, and the average of 58.60 hours for the five years 1884-8. There is greater steadiness of employment, the average last year having been 270.07 days, against 265.17 days in 1884, and the average of 268.03 days for the five years 1884-8. Earnings also show an increase, these now averaging $420.07, as compared with $383.31 in 1884, and $395.41 as the average of the previous five years.

But with all this increase the cost of living has kept pace, and the surplus of wages over cost of living now averages $50.45, against $48.84 in 1884, and an average of $49.76 for the five years previous. A curious feature of the return is that it shows clearly that the cities are not the most desirable places for workmen. It is true that the wages are higher, but the cost of living is higher in proportion, and there is a smaller surplus in every case. In the case of the larger cities there is for "males with dependents, tenants"—i. e., who do not own their houses—so close a margin that in London the wages do not come up to the average cost of living by $6.68, and in Hamilton by $3.02. In Toronto they show a surplus of $23.90.

Beet Sugar.

There are at present 1300 beet-sugar factories in Europe, and they consume 24,000,000 tons of beets every year. Their annual output of sugar amounts to 2,000,000 tons. It is said that over $80,000,000 are expended for labor and fuel, and that $100,000,000 are paid to farmers for beets. These figures are probably too high, but they serve to throw light upon the magnitude and importance of the industry.—[Denver Republican.

Origin of "Gone Up the Spout."

A correspondent of the Detroit Free Press says that the expression "gone up the spout" originated from a device found in pawn shops. A large tube or spout acted as an elevator through which any article placed in pawn was drawn out of sight to the floor above. To say that anything had "gone up the spout" was a facetious way of indicating that a loan had been negotiated at a pawn broker's.

Logical Reasoning.

Teacher—Who was the richest man of ancient times?

Freddy Fangle—Methuselah, Ma'am.

What?

Yes; he had more time than anyone else, and time is money, you know —[Epoch.

Hardware—No. The Egyptian fellahs are not employed in cutting down trees; they are not that kind of "fellers." You should not axe such questions.

No Show.

Joe Beal 'ud set upon a keg,
Down to the groc'ry store, an' throw
One leg right over 'tother leg,
An' swear he'd never had no show;
"Oh, no," said Joe,
"Hain't had no show"—
Then shift his quid to 'tother jaw,
An' chaw, an' chaw, an' chaw, an' chaw.

He said he got no start in life,
Didn't git no money from his dad,
The washin' took in by his wife
Earned all the funds he ever had;
"Oh, no," said Joe,
"Hain't had no show"—
An' then he'd look up at the clock,
An' talk, an' talk, an' talk, an' talk.

"I've waited twenty year—le's see—
Yes, twenty-four, an' never struck,
Altho' I've sot roun' patiently,
The fust tarnashion streak er luck.
Oh, no," said Joe,
"Hain't had no show"—
Then stuck like mucilage to the spot,
An' sot, an' sot, an' sot, an' sot.

"I've come down regerler ever' day
For twenty years to Piper's store;
I've sot here in a patient way,
Say, hain't I, Piper?" Piper swore,
"I tell ye, Joe,
Yer hain't no show;
Yer too blame patient,"—ther hull raft
Jest laffed, an' laffed, an' laffed, an' laffed.
—S. W. Foss, in Yankee Blade.

HUMOROUS.

Too fly—The young bird.

Fatal fall—unhealthy autumn.

Receiving tellers—Rewarded informers.

Every man has a lot in life and a gait to it.

Extraordinary phenomenon in nature—a feat of arms.

"Gas is going up," as the æronaut said when he cut the balloon rope.

There are some men to whom a loss of their reputation means mighty good luck.

The man who is going down hill meets lots of people with their noses turned up.

"Has your chum any vices?" "I only know of one." "What is that?" "Talking of his own virtues."

Squimps—How's the new baby? Jenkins—How is he?—He's a howling success, and don't you forget it!

The reason that a great many people fall into the blues is that they don't look at things in the right light.

Evangeline—How pale the moon is, Louis. "Yes, love; it has been up until quite late for several nights."

Boatman—Were you ever in a squall? Landlubber—I should say so. I tried for an hour last night to stop the baby's crying.

There is something annoying about a glass eye. The man wearing it may know it's a fraud and still he can't see through the fraud.

Customer (in cheap restaurant)—I hope you don't call this a square meal? Waiter—Well, we'll call it square when you settle for it.

A rather indolent young lady read of the storm in Kentucky, and said she would like to live there because the cyclones do all the sweeping.

Dentist—Can I see your mistress? Servant Girl—No, sir; she has the toothache. Dentist—How is that possible? Why, I have her teeth in my pocket.

"It is said to be fashionable now to move at night." The fashion is not new. It was introduced years ago by the young man who was a few weeks in arrears for his board.

"Why, Mr. French, you talk to me half the time as if I were only eight years old." "Well, Miss Newall, you must remember you never told me just how old you are, so I hope you'll pardon me."

Alice Duval (pouting) — Charley calls writing letters to me hard work. Blanche Stone—Does he write very often? Alice—Only three times a week; and just think, he only writes a stingy old thirty-five pages each time.

Mrs. Artless—Good morning, Mr. Palette. I've but a moment to spare; can you tell me briefly the secret of your art? Artist Palette—Certainly, Madam. You have only to select the right colors and put them on the right spot. Mrs. Artless—Oh, I see. Thank you very much.

A Doctor's Enormous Fee.

What is believed to be the largest fee ever paid to a physician in a single case was paid by J. H. Flagler, one of the Standard Oil kings, to Dr. G. C. Sheldon. A dearly beloved daughter of Mr. Flagler, who afterwards died while cruising on a yacht in Southern waters about a year ago, was lingering between life and death. There were not more than two or three chances out of a hundred that she would ever be able to leave her bed alive. The devoted father announced that, if Dr. Sheldon could relieve the suffering in his child and aid her in recovering, he would give him the largest fee that was ever paid a physician. Miss Flagler rallied and finally was able to leave her bed, and in the course of time was sufficiently strong to drive out. The young heiress to several millions lived to enjoy her great wealth for a long time after this, and Dr. Sheldon was presented with $250,000 worth of stock in the Standard Oil Company.—[Kansas City Journal.

The North Carolinian.

Published Every Wednesday

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of the interest of the Albemarle District solicited.

NATIONAL SUPERVISION OF CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.

A bill has been reported to Congress providing that upon the petition of fifty legal voters a United States Supervisor shall be appointed in any election district, who shall keep a poll list and make a list of all rejected ballots, showing a reason for their rejection, and the ballots themselves with the voter's name written on each; to inspect all ballots as they are canvassed and make separate returns of the result, to compare their returns with those of the local officers so as to note any differances. A Canvassing Board composed of the Chief Supervisor, United States District Attorney and United States Marshal, shall receive and canvass these returns and make a tabulated return, sending a copy of each to the Attorney General and the Clerk of the House of Representatives. The latter is to compare these with the certificates of the State officers, and if there is a conflict between them to the extent of declaring different persons elected, then the name of neither shall be enrolled until the House officially decides the contest.

The question is now fairly before Congress as to whether the Government shall supervise national elections or not. That the will of the people—by people is meant legal voters—is being nullified in many places is unquestioned, and it is not confined to any one section of the country, and it is for Congress to say whether the interest of the Government in an honest election of its members is such as to justify any interference with their management by the local authorities.

But it can hardly be said that this is an interference with, or suspension of local control of elections. The local officers manage the elections the same as though the Supervisor was not present. All that is required of them is that they give the Supervisor an opportunity to observe what is done and to keep his own register of the proceedings,

In case the polls are not opened by the local officers, the Supervisor is authorized to open them for the reception of ballots for Congressmen only.

WHY THEY DISLIKE IT.

The Democratic leaders and newspapers do not like the McKinley bill, but their dislike is based on their knowledge that the bill is protective, and that as a consequence its influence will be felt in the business affairs of the country. The merit of the bill lies in the fact that it reduces the "surplus" by means of the free list instead of attempting to reach that end by cutting tariff rates below the protective point.

Making sugar and molasses free of import charges means a positive reduction of custom receipts. The reduction of rates to a point encouraging importations is a reduction in form and an increase in fact. It has been the policy of the Democratic leaders, under the influence of free traders, to follow the policy of rate reductions, swelling imports and increased revenues.

FREE TRADE FADING AWAY,

The elevation of ex-Speaker Carlisle from the House to the Senate is a loss to the free traders in the former body, for they will miss the leadership of the Kentuckian. But, come to think about it, the free traders will not have much use for leaders very long. They are dying a slow but sure death. Copious doses of protection doctrine oratorically have had a good effect, and, like the poor Indian, they are fast fading away. The country will be better without them.

Any one interested in the sick benefit, funeral-aid and death-beneficiary associations of the United States can help make the statistics of their organizations for the forthcoming census more complete and disseminate the knowledge of the good work they are doing by sending the names of such societies as they may know of, and the addresses of their principal officers, to Mr Chas. A. Jehney, Special Agent of the Eleventh Census, 58 William street, New York City.

The business situation of the country has very generally improved during the past week, according to the reports of the trade papers, proving the certainity of the passage of the Republican Tariff bill is giving confidence rather than uncertainty.

Let it be remembered that during the consideration of the sugar schedule in the Tariff bill, every Democratic member from North Carolina voted against free sugar.

SUCCESS IN LIFE.

Everybody wishes to succeed, though people may differ widely in their opinion of what success means. All depends upon the views taken of life. With the larger number of persons in a commercial country, success means money, and failure means a small income—though it may be large enough to satisfy the wants of its possessor. To die worth a million is regarded as an undoubted proof of a man's success in life. But the success might not in all instances be a token of true prosperity. "Some men," it has been said, "have plunged into a busy life and made a fortune in order to escape a dark memory," and a man may take to money making when his best hopes have been cruelly brifiated.

Nature seems to form some men for business, one might almost say from the cradle; they take to the high stool and the counting house with the readiness of a baby to the bottle. They lisp in figures, and imitate at a honorable distance the once famous calculating boy, and they understand before they are out of their teens the terms used in the money market. These precocious youths are millionaires in embryo. They love business for itself, possibly, and apart from its reward, but the reward comes at last, and if the pressure of care prevents them from enjoying life, it will be none the less acknowledged when they come to die that their lives have been successful.

There are, on the other hand, a goodly number of men who despise what they call mere money-making. They will readily admit with the old poet that "gold is the strength, the sinews of the world," and with another that money is "the only power that mankind will fall down before," but they will not fall down before it themselves, or sacrifice for the sake of it what they regard as higher pleasures.

The possession of great ability is not a guarantee of worldly success. That depends more upon what may be called "staying power." Genius, unless it be of the first order, is rarely persistent. It loves to walk in devious ways and does not keep to the high road. It finds so much beauty in life, so many interests and charms that money making can never be an engrossing object. It is infinitely better, no doubt, to be an artist or poet of high rank, a great statesman, or a great author than a millionaire; but poor fellows unblessed with genius, such as most of us are, cannot be choosers, so let us be thankful for small mercies,

EDUCATION THE GREAT PORTAL.

Most truly said Senator Evarts, in a recent speech, education is the great portal of the national, the political and the social life of this country, and the public schools are the means by which and through which are distributable and are distributed this sustenance. All other matters that may interest the people are but distant in their affections, in their duties, and in their security. What are all the other forms of aggrandizement either in art of science or in culture—what are they all compared with this great matter of the people's life? What are they all but as the purple vintage of the golden fruitage as compared with the corn and the wheat and the springs that sustain the natural life of the people?

The people decided at the last election for a National policy of Protection; that the present tariff policy should be continued and that whatever revision of the tariff was required should be made by its friends. The dominant party in the House has already, by the passage of a most excellent bill, executed the will of the people and redeemed its pledges.

"Alas, that a sinner should be so sweet and a saint should be so sour!" exclaims a Western editor. What kind of an unhappy experience has that editor been having?

The Pan-Americans have ordered a very handsome silver cup to be presented to Mr. Blaine, as a token of their personal affection for him.

Mr. Gladstone reads the signs of the times and declares that free trade is on the decline. The old statesman has good perceptive faculties.

The Mugwumps may plant, the Prohibitionists may water, but the people will never again elect Grover Cleveland President.

Hon. J. M. Brower has been elected a member of the Congressional Executive Committee for North Carolina,

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, May 23, 1890.

The President, like everybody else, is glad that the House has disposed of the troublesome tariff question. There are two other things which the President wishes to see done before adjournment; one is to pass a pension bill, and the other to provide the means for carrying out the recommendations of the recent Pan-American Congress relating to closer commercial relations between the United States and the countries of Central and South America. As a starter in the latter direction the President this week sent a special message to Congress asking that the amount estimated as the quota of the United States of the expense of making the preliminary survey of the proposed trans continental railway be appropriated. This railway is one of the grandest projects of the age, and prominent engineers have expressed the opinion that it is entirely practicable. To build it would make a fitting close to the nineteenth century, the most remarkable hundred years in the history of the world, and its beginning at this time will make the Harrison administration occupy a proud place in the pages of American history.

The conference committee having charge of the two pension bills, which have respectfully passed the House and the Senate, have not yet reached an agreement, but the spirit of the discussion has been such as to remove all doubts of an early agreement. This is disappointing to no body but the democrats who are opposed to pension legislation of any kind.

The Vice President on Wednesday presented to the Senate the resignation of Sergeant-at-Arms Canaday to take effect June 30. By vote of the Senate it was laid on the table Mr Canaday says he resigns to give his entire attention to private business. The woods are full of good republicans anxious to succeed him, and no wonder; the office pays within a fraction of $5,000 a year, its duties are not exacting and it controls a lot of patronage in the minor officials and employes of the Senate.

Senator Stanford has introduced a bill embodying his ideas of the solution of the agricultural problem. It provides for the establishment in the Treasury department of a land loan bureau, which shall be impowered to loan on unincumbered agricultural land one half of its assessed value at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, no loans to run longer than twenty years. The idea has more advocates out of than in Congress, and there is not the slightest probability of its becoming a law during the life of the present Congress.

Chairman McKinley has received congratulations from all quarters for the able generalship he displayed in the management of the tariff bill; not a single amendment proposed outside of the committee was adopted, and only two of those which came from the committee were defeated, those affecting jute and wool. This was a remarkable showing, but still more remarkable still was the fact that when the final vote was taken only two Republicans, Coleman of Louisiana and Featherstone of Arkansas, voted against the bill which was passed by a vote of 164 to 142. Democratic predictions of a republican revolt in the House having so signally failed they have begun on the Senate.

Prices to Farmers.

If the depression of agriculture is in any measure due to the tariff, as some assert, prices will tell the story. That test free traders invariably try to evade. Prices ought to be lower than at any former time, they admit, but would be lower still if duties had not prevented. But if prices generally "ought to be lower," what sense is there in attributing the low prices of farm products to the tariff? When prices of products which the farmer buys at different periods are compared, and also prices of products which he sells at the same periods and in the same markets, if the decline in what he buys is less than in what he sells, it is conclusive proof that the tariff, at all events, is not plunderiog him.

Such a comparison has been made by The Fort Dodge (Iowa) Messenger, which deserves attention as a useful contribution to that knowledge of the facts without which reasoning of value is impossible. The prices of 1880 at Fort Dodge are compared with those charged or pair there this year. Some of the figures are here arranged in tabular form:

Farm Implements and Supplies,	1880	1890,
Self-binder	$316	$130
Corn planter	80	40
Riding cultivator	45	25
Wood pump	15	6
Farm wagon	85	50
Spring wagon, 2-seat	160	75
Iron nains, keg	6 steel	2 80
Cook stove	33	24
Milk pans, doz	2 25	1
Salt barrel	2 25	1 25
Flour, cwt	4 50	2 50
Barbed wire, pound	10	04
Plough steel, pound	13½	08½
Sugar, granulated, lb	12½	07
Kerosene, gal (150 test)	25	18
Muslin, unbleached	08	06
Calico, yard	07	05
Gimgham, yard	12½	10
Farm Products:		
Corn, bushel	18 to 20	18 to 20
Oats, bushel	21	18 to 20
Flarseed	$1 25	1 15 to 1 25
Hogs	3 50 to 3 75	ditto
Cattle	3 00 to 4 00	2 50 to 3 75
Eggs	07	09
Butter, roll	16 to 18	16 to 20

As respects farm implements it is stated that the full list shows a decline of 33 to 60 per cent; that window glass is 25 per cents lower than in 1880, household hardware 25 to 60 per cent lower, crockerp 25 per cent lower, tea 30 per cent lower, and tobacco 35 per cent lower; that in ready made clothing the decline has been from 30 to 50 per cent, in boots and shoes 33 per cent, in furniture 25 to 50 percent, and in lumber, drugs and all the articles that make up the farmer's expenses there is not a single exception to the rule of lower prices. The aggregate decline in all the things he has to buy is obviously far greater than the decline in the prices of things he has to sell.

Rev. Dr. Oscar P. Fitzgerald, of Nashville, Tennessee, just elected one of the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is a native of North Carolina and a printer.

Fast Walking Horses for Farmers.

In purchasing or hiring a plow horse stake off a mile of road. Mount the horse and see how many minutes it will take him to walk a mile. A horse that will walk three miles an hour is worth at least three times as much as a horse that walks but two miles. The three mile horse not only does as much work in two days as the two mile horse does in three, but he enables the man behind the plow to do fifty per cent more work in a day than he can do behind the two mile horse. And the man and horse consume with the slow team fifty per cent more rations in doing the same work than the fast walker does. In twelve months the man would do no more carting and plowing with the slow horse than he would do in eight months with the fast walker.

Suppose a farmer hire a man and a two mile horse to do an amount of plowing and carting that takes three months to perform, and pays $3 a month for a horse, $3 for his feed, and $18 for the man who boards himself; $24 a month; three months, $72. If he hires the same man at $18 a month, and pays $3 for horse feed and $4 for a fast walker, he will do in two months what the slow team would do in three. Two months; fast team and feed and plowman at $25 a month, $50. Direct loss by slow horse $22; besides the work done by the slow horse is done so well or seasonable done—the seed may be put in too late, the grass may get ahead of the plow; and the indirect loss by by the slow team may be serious, besides the $22 loss stated above.—Exchange.

Character of Our Industrial Organization.

From Speech of Congressman Brosius.

Gentlemen ought not to forget the condition of our industrial organism. We have a highly organized industrial system suited to a high civilization, in which labor occupies a higher rank in the scale of moral and social being than in any other country; a rank which requires to maintain it a larger remuneration for exertions than suffices elsewhere. The dogma of the elder economists that the price of labor is what is necessarry to enable the laborer to subsist has no place in our system. In Europe the prevailing rule is that wages are the leavings of profits; but a better rule, one more conformable with humanity, good morals and human development, and to which we are soon coming, is that profits are the leavings of wages.

Fasting may do for saints and sinners,
But workingmen must have their dinners,

whether capital realizes profits or not. With us the laborer is not merely a human machine requiring so much nutriment to keep it moving, but a moral and intellectual being, conscious of a moral destiny, with brains and heart as well as hands, having satisfactions and wants above those of his physical nature which must be met by his wages. We put into the life of the laborer more comfort and happiness and make him a higher priced machine, with asperations as well as appetites. This kind of an instrument costs more than the Slavs of Russia or the ryots of India, or the coolies of China or the pauper of England. It costs more to be a man than a jelly fish, but it pays.

So I hold that American workingmen have a right to pre-empt American labor; have an unpeachable title to every field of employment available for the satisfaction of our wants, to the extent of fully engaging their exertions. The law of our industrial organism requires us to enter into possession of every industry the acquisition of which is justified by the nature of our resources, and hold it under such restrictions and regulations as will guarantee us a certain advantage in our own markets. The more we supply our aggregate reservoir of consumption through domestic and the more we curtail the supply through foreign pipes the better for us.

Electric Bitters.

This remepy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the liver and kidneys, will remove pimples, boils, salt rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all malarial fevers. For cure of headache, constipation and indigestion try Electric Bitters. Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Price 50c and $1 per bottle at A. Wadsworth's drug store.

The State has paid the $200 reward for J. B. Adams, who is charged with being an accessory in the murder of Joshua Cox, in Beaufort county, two years ago.

On Saturday evening the 17th inst Sonnie Bryan, aged 33 years, was shot and killed on Neuse river while fishing on posted land. It is not known who did the shooting

Col. Wm. E. Anderson, president of the Citizens' National bank of Raleigh, died suddenly on the 21st inst, in the bank. He was at his desk at work about 1 o'clock, when he complained of a cramp. A minute later he fell back in his chair in an unconscious state and died about 5 o'clock without regaining consciousness. Bright's disease was the cause of his death. He was held in the highest respect and esteem.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

There's the Dinner Bell!

What a clattering and a chattering as the children answer the dinner bell and rush into the dining room. Oh! the gratification a good appetite affords as our noon day's meal is set before us. But this vacant chair, what does it mean? "Oh, that is Uncle Charley's seat. Guess he don't feel like eating, he's got dyspepsia you know." Dyspepsia! horrors! Deliver us from dyspepsia. What's the use of being plagued with such an ailment anyway? What's the use having a stomach so irritated and sore that even one bite of food gives it distress? Why not heal the soreness and allay the irritation and strengthen its muscular processes by using Botanic Blood Balm. Will it cure? It certainly will. Many a former dyspeptic owes his enjoyment of life to B. B. B. Give it a trial.

S. J. Chandler, Richmond, Va., writes: "No one can afford to be without B. B. B. who wishes an appetite. I could scarcely eat a single biscuit for breakfast, but since taking B. B. B. I clean the whole table, so to speak.

IF YOU'RE BILE & ASHES
Or you are all wo m out, really good for nothing
It is general debility. Try
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It will cure you, and give a good appetite. Sold by all dealers in medicine.

A Marvelous Discovery Free.

Superfluous Hair Removed Permanently, Instantaneously, without pain or injury to the skin by Edison's Electro-Chemical Fluid, can be applied by a child. Circulars, Testimonials and Sample Bottle sent free, on receipt of 16 cents Stamps to pay postage. ELECTRO-CHEMICAL CO., 46 West 14th Street, New York.

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This delightful Summer Resort will be open for the reception of visitors on the

25th Day of June, 1890.

The charge for Board will be as follows:

Per day,	$2.00
Per week,	10.00
Per month, 1 room occupied exclusively by one person,	50.00
Per month, 1 room occupied exclusively by two persons,	35,00
Per month, 1 room occupied exclusively by three persons,	30.00

Special Rates to Families of Four or More Persons.

Apply to the undersigned early for select rooms, Reserved rooms will be charged for from **June 25th.**

The buildings are new and comfortably arranged; furniture also new. The table will be the best, and servants attentive.

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His ready made garments are equal to the best custom made, and perfect fits are made in all cases.

A Fine Assortment of

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Notice

NORTH CAROLINA: Pasquotank County
In the Superior Court.

Timothy Ely and Harvey Terry, plaintiff, vs. John F. Davis, Wm. J. Griffin as Admnistrator of D. G. Bush dec'd, and S. Morris Waln Administrator of Thornton Conrow dec'd, defendants:

The defendants above named will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced against the above named defendants, in the Superior Court of Pasquotank county, N. C., that a summons has been issued against the defendants, and returned not found as to S. Morris Waln as admihistrator, and the said S. Morris Waln as administrator will take notice that he is required to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of said county to be held in Elizabeth City on the third Monday of September 1890, at the Court House of said county and answer or demur to the complaint in said action, or the plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief and judgment demanded in the complaint, This April 30th, 1890.

J. P. OVERMAN,
Clerk of Superior Court.
Harvey Terry Attorney for Plaintiffs,

Oyster Shells.

PARTIES wanting Oyster Shells for fertilizing or filling up purposes, can now be supplied at my wharf at 2½ cents a bushel,

2-19 **N. R. Zimmerman.**

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HALF THE COST of hoisting saved to Storekeepers, butchers, farmers, machinists, builders, contractors and OTHERS. Admitted to be the greatest improvement EVER made in tackle blocks. Freight prepaid. Write for catalogue.
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Has made extensive improvements and is now prepared to accommodate his customers. He beats the town on fine hair cutting. He has three good workmen who understand their business. Cutting, shaving, shampooning and mustache dyeing done to order. A fine lot of new razors ordered from Cincinnati. Fine toilets and every customer will have a clean towel.

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Weakness, Malaria, Indigestion and Biliousness, take
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It cures quickly. For sale by all dealers in medicine. Get the genuine.

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All coal is screened before leaving the yard. None but the best handled, and LOWEST PRICES guaranteed.

Office on Waterstreet, Elizabeth City, N.C. FRED DAVIS
4-tf. Agent

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned have entered into partnership to carry on the UNDERTAKER'S Business at this place as the successors of the late John H. Ziegler, and at the old stand. In accordance with the wish of the said deceased, expressed in his last will and testament, the business will be conducted in the name of "JOHN H. ZIEGLER" as heretofore.

We will endeavor to serve the public in our line of business upon the same principles of fairness and honesty as were always observed and acted upon by our honored predecessor.

A full supply of Metalic Coses, Cloth Covered and Wooden Caskets kept on hand

March 6, 1889.

CHRISTINA ZIEGLR.
FRED H. ZIEGLER.

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Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise if patentable or not free of charge. Our fee not due until patent is secured.

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Washington, - D. C

Valuable Water Mill for Sale.

The valuable water mill, known as "Goodwin's Mill," situated in Belvidere Township, Perquimans county, N. C., is now offered for sale to effect a division of the property. It is located in the midst of a fine timber section of country. The facility for transfer of timber to mill and lumber to market is good. Market for grain is unsurpassed. Mill is in good repair. Terms, $2500, $1000 cash, and $500 and interest each year for three years. Title good. For further particulars apply to the undersigned at Belvidere, Perquimans county, N. C.

Sept. 2 th, 1889. RUFUS WHITE

Only $20.

FAVORITE SINGER.
Drop leaf, fancy cover, large drawers, nickel rings, full line attachments. Sent on trial. Buy of Manufacturers to get new machines. Warranted 5 years.
CO-OPERATIVE SEWING MACHINE CO.
209 S. 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Fi[illegible]ments.

HINCHMAN SON & CO

Wholesale Commission Dealers

FRESH FISH, GAME, TERRAPIN, Etc,
7 & 8 DOCK STREET WHARF.
PHILADELPHIA PA.
North Carolina Shad a Specialty. No Agents.

A. W. HAFF

Successor to
Lanphear & Haff,
Wholesale Commission Dealer

In Fresh Fish, Lobsters,
Etc., Etc.
NO. 12 FULTON FISH MARKET,
NEW YORK.
North Carolina Shad a Specialty No Agents,

DAVENPORT & MORRIS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS

And Dealers in Fish,
RICHMOND, VA.

Consignments of North Carolina Herring solicited, and proceeds remitted in cash On account of our intimate acquaintance, and frequent transactions with the Grocery trade of the West and South we are able to handle North Caroina Fish to the very best possible advantage, and we are known everywhere as the largest distributors in this market.

1890 Shad Season. 1890

J. H, Harris
— WITH —
CALEB HALEY & CO

Wholesale Commission Dealers and Shippers of all kinds of

FRESH FISH.
14 Fulton Fish Market,
New York.
Special attention given to the sale of **North Carolina Shad** and all other choice Fish caught in the waters of the Old North State.
Stencils and stationary furnished upon application,

SAMUEL, B. MILLER. CLARENCE G. MILLER
S. B. MILLER & CO,
WHOLESALE COMMISSION

FISH DEALERS,
NO. 7 FULTON MARKET?
New York.
Shad a Specialty. Stencils and stationary furnished on application.

S. L. STORER & CO.

Wholesale Commission Dealers and Shippers of all kinds of
Fresh Fish,

LOBSTERS, TURTLE, ETC,
19 Fulton Fish Market,
New York.
Stencils and Stationary furnished on application.

O. S. HARDING & CO.

Wholesale Commission Dealers in
FRESH FISH

Game and Terrapin,
Special attention paid to sale of North Carolina Shad,
Nos 9, 10, 36 & 37 Dock Street
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Consignments solicited and Shipping Orders promptly attended to.

H. Hilgartner Sons
Steam
Marble & Granite Works
MONUMENTS, ETC,

Marble and Slate Mantels, Wainscoting Encaustic and Marole Tiling, Furniture & Counter Slabs, Etc., Etc.

526 & 528 West Baltimore St
BALTIMORE, MD.

F. H. ZIEGLER, Ag't, Elizabeth City.
L. F. ZIEGLER, Ag't, Edenton, N.C.

Seed Corn for Sale.

I have about three bushels of "Hickory King Brazilian Corn," the very best specimen I have ever seen, that I wish to dispose of to farmers. It weighs 65 pounds to the bushel, produces from two to six ears to the stalk, has a small cob, yields the sweetest meal I have ever eaten and matures about three weeks sooner than our native grade corn. I refer, by permission to W. C. Grandy esq., of this city, who raised it last year and it took first premium at both Fairs.

Address, J. A. Harrold,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

FIFTY-THOUSAND COOKING AND HEATING STOVES PER ANNUM

With MANTELS, GRATES, HOLLOW-WARE, TIN-WARE, and other goods in proportion to the productive capacity of the

Phillips & Buttorff Manufacturing Co.
NASHVILLE, TENN.

THEIR STOCK of furnishings for the KITCHEN, the PANTRY, and the DINING ROOM is immense.

WITH LARGE CAPITAL, long experience, and favorable location for the cheapest pig iron, and the lowest freight rates to all southern points, our goods are unexcelled in quality, and beyond competition in prices.

EVERY DEALER should have our Illustrated Catalogue. Correspondence solicited.

Phillips & Buttorff Mfg. Co.
NASHVILLE, TENN.

PERFUMES

—MADE FROM FLOWERS IN THE—
LAND OF FLOWERS!
DOUSSAN'S
Sweet South

In 1 oz. Sprinkler-Top Bottles.
EACH 65 CENTS.
ALSO OUR EXTRA FINE SPECIALTIES.

LYS DES INCAS! SPRING MIST!
LUNEAS! NEVADA!
IMPERIAL PINK!
ROUSSEL ROSE
EDEN BOUQUET!
LILY OF THE VALLEY!
All 50 cents per bottle. PICCIOLA!

The most delicate and most lasting odors made. Our trade-mark patented on every label.
"Delicate as a cobweb,
Lasting as the hills."
If your druggist don't keep them send amount to us and we will send prepaid.
DOUSSAN FRENCH PERFUMERY CO.
[illegible] New Orleans, La.

FAVORITE SINGER

Warranted for Five Years.

ONLY $20.
DELIVERED AT YOUR HOME.
EXCELS ALL.

Our Favorite Singer
Drop Leaf, Fancy Cover, Large Drawers, Nickel Rings, Tucker, Ruffler, Binder, Four Widths of Hemmers.
Sent on one week's trial. Delivered in your house free of freight charges. Buy only of Manufacturers. No Canvassers' Commissions. Get New Wheeler Address for circulars and Testimonials.
Co-operative Sewing Machine Co.,
819 Quince Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

MELAINE
TRADE MARK
INDELIBLE INK
THE ONLY
ABSOLUTELY INDELIBLE INK
"THE ETHIOPIAN CAN NOT CHANGE HIS SKIN NOR THE LEOPARD HIS SPOTS."
MARKING DONE WITH this INK is EQUALLY UNCHANGEABLE.
CAN NOT BE REMOVED WITHOUT DESTROYING THE FABRIC.
NO HOT IRON OR SUNLIGHT REQUIRED. CAN BE USED WITH STAMP OR PEN.
RETAIL PRICE, 25c.
—ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF—
Writing and Copying Inks, Sealing Wax, Mucilage, Wafers, Etc.
THADDEUS DAVIDS CO.,
127 129 William Street, NEW YORK CITY.

ESTABLISHED 1875.

A $20 A Day Man!
A VOICE
$20
Shall we start YOU in this business, reader? Write to-day and learn all about it. We are starting many, we will start you, and show you another gets ahead of you in your part of the country. Let us take hold you will be able to [illegible] on profits. [illegible] Send for circular & [illegible] Address [illegible] Box 3412 Detroit, Mich.

FREE OUR NEW $5 Solid Gold Watch **FREE.**
Worth $100.00. Best watch in the world. Perfect timekeeper Warranted heavy, SOLID GOLD hunting case, finely polished, with ladies and gents dials, with works and cases of equal value. Our PERFECTION Family Scale can secure one **free**, together with our interesting and valuable line of **Household Samples.** These samples, as they would, are free. And for what we need do as to show what we send you to your friends and neighbors and those about you—that always results in valuable trade for us, which is the reason we can afford to send such an once as this and thus we are repaid. We pay all express, freight, etc. After you know all, if you would like to go to work for us, you can earn from $20 to $50 per week and upwards. Address, **Stinson & Co., Box 812, Portland, Maine.**

FULL WEIGHT PURE
DREW'S YEAST POWDER
Superior to all Substitutes
For raising and making Light, Digestible Biscuits, Bread, Tea Cake, Pies, Muffins, Waffles, Johnny Cake, Corn Bread, Short Cake, Pot Pies, Dumplings, Boiled Puddings and Buckwheat. ½ pound cans 5 cents. Sold by Country Merchants.
Drew Manufacturing Co.,
BALTIMORE, Md.

WHAT WE WANT.

We want weekly information from every county of the Albemarle District, of every and all-new enterprises starting or established, improvements of all kinds, everything connected with the development of this section and the upbuilding of the people. Send us short, plain statements, as often as may be. The CAROLINIAN is interested in the material advancement of this section of Eastern North Carolina, and it will gladly publish all matters of the kind indicated.

DIRECTORY.

THE CITY.

Mayor—W. C. Glover. Commissioners—J. B. Flora, E. F. Aydlett, L. P. Etheridge, J. E. Wood and Elisha Overton. Clerk—J. W. Albertson jr. Treasurer—Geo. M. Scott. Constable and Collector—Walter Brothers. Attorney—W. J. Griffin.

Collector of Customs—Palemon John. Postmaster—C. Gulrkin.

CHURCHES.

Methodist—Rev. E. M. Jordan, Pastor. Baptist—Rev. C. A. G. Thomas, Pastor. Episcopal—Rev. L. L. Williams, Rector. Presbyterian—Rev. J. H. Johnson, Pastor.

Colored. Methodist—Rev. J. S. Caldwell, Pastor. Baptist, Corner Stone—Elder Z. H. Berry, Pastor.

LODGES.

Masonic: Eureka Lodge, No. 317—T. B. Wilson, W. M., E. F. Lamb, Sec'y, S. S. Fowler, Treasurer.

Odd Fellows: Achorce Lodge, No. 14—Geo. W. Twiddy, N. G., H. O. Hill, Sec'y, J. F. Sanders, Treasurer.

Royal Arcanum: Tiber Creek Council, No. 1209—Fred. Davis, Regent; M. B. Culpepper, Secretary, C. E. Kramer, Treas'r.

American Legion of Honor—J. D. Fulmer, Commander; Zenas Fearing, Secretary, G. W. Bell, Treasurer.

Knights of Honor—John H. Burgess, Dictator; Wm. Towe, Reporter; Ed. Davis, Treasurer.

U. S. Benevolent Fraternity—E. F. Aydlett, President; C. E. Kramer, Recording Secretary; C. A. Banks, Financial Secretary; T. B. Wilson, Treasurer.

THE COUNTY.

Commissioners: F. M. Godfrey, Chairman, C. H. Robinson, D. B. Bradford, Elliot Whitehurst and J. T. Spence. Sheriff, Thos. P. Wilcox. Superior Court Clerk, John P. Overman. Register of Deeds, M. B. Culpepper. Treasurer, Geo. W. Cobb. Board of Education, J. W. Albertson jr., R. B. Creecy jr., and N. E. Jones. Superintendent of Public Instruction, S. L. Sheep.

—*MISCELLANEOUS.*—

DR. R. H. MCINTOSH
Physician & Surgeon,
Office on South Road Street,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

J. W. ALBERTSON. J. W. ALBERTSON JR.
J. W. ALBERTSON & SON,
Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law
Practice in the Superior Courts of the Albemarle District, and the Supreme and Federal Courts of the State

T. P. WHITE,

BOOT & SHOEMAKER
2d door North of Poindexter Hotel Elizabeth City, N. C.
☞ Patching and Mending; Rubber Boots a specialty.

GEO. W. BELL.
Gun-Smith,
At the Old Stand on Road Street
ELIZABETH City, N. C.

F. M. COOK,

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Last Main Street,
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Home-Made Tin-Ware,
—BY—
H. O. HILL,
The Tinner,
Fearing St. Dock, Elizabeth City, N. C.
And GUTTERING, ROOFING, and all kinds of Work pertaining to the business done by skilled workmen.

I T'S TIME
You began to think of your Fall Trading Friend, and when you think of that, you can think of
Moses Weise's Stock,
which offers everything in the choice o Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats etc., that can delight the eye or please the heart of the buyer.
MOSES WEISEL'S QUOTATIONS
Are the lowest that can be made on all kinds of goods, the lowest prices are promised to every buyer, and I will see that the promise holds good. If you are wise
YOU WON'T LOSE A MINUTE.
But hustle right off and get the pick of th, se New Go ods that are offered at
MOSES WEISEL'S,
Corner Main & Water sts, Elizabeth City

—*HOTELS.*—

New Albemarle House,
Elizabeth City, N C.
FRANK M. GRICE. Prop'r
TERMS: $2. & $2.50 Per Day

The attention of the traveling public i invited to this large and elegant Hote It has been refited and made first clas It is centrally located, within a block o the telegraph and post offices, and conve nient to the railroad and steamboat
The Proprietor will spare no effort to mak the ALBEMARLE a genuine *Home* for h patrons. The rooms are large well fur nished and carefully kept, and the table is of the best
☞ Electric Bells have been introduced.

WOODARD HOUSE
EDENTON, N. C.
This well-established HOTEL still offer first class accommodations of the traveling public.
FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED
Sample Room for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances Furnished when Desired Free Hacks to all Transand Steame
Terms Reasonable.
J. L. ROGERSON, Proprieto

--Eagle Hotel,--
Hertford, - - - - - N, C
Joseph B. Long, Propr.
New Furniture, New Servants and everything First Class.
Free Hack to and from Depot to passengers stopping at Hotel.

The North Carolinian.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1890.

☞ Working with a will.

☞ The outlook is improving.

☞ The crop prospect is encouraging.

☞ Some of our truckers are beginning to ship Irish potatoes.

☞ What a favorable time the farmers have had for cultivating their crops.

☞ The Board of Magistrates meet on Monday to elect county Commissioners, etc.

☞ Capt. G. E. Caffee, of the steamer Tahoma, reports that on the 22d inst. the fireman, Noah Morris, colored, was accidentally drowned in Alligator River. He went ashore in a small boat and on returning the boat sunk with him on board.

☞ The magnificent Marechal Niel rose that covers one end and half the front of the piazza of Mr. Frank M. Cook's house has been the wonder and admiration of all passers by during the last week or so. Numberless roses and buds are opening upon it making it a sight worth a walk to see. This rare rose is only successfully grown in greenhouses in the North. A beautiful climbing white rose in Mr Frank Vaughans' yard has also attracted attention on account of the countless blooms upon it. Several other flower yards in the city are worth while going to see.

☞ The work of taking the Census will begin on next Monday, June 2, when the Enumerators will start collecting the statistics relating to families and persons. There is a feeling among some people that all sorts of pertinent questions will be asked. This is not true. People will be required only to give such information as will enable the Census authorities to obtain the proper data for a complete census. If those who are visited by the enumerators will give them the information asked and treat them kindly and politely they will make their task lighter and assist in completing the work within the time allowed.

☞ There was an Entertainment at the colored Methodist Church on Monday night, consisting of vocal and instrumental music and a lecture by Rev. J. H. Manley. The house was literally packed. The subject of the lecture was, "Shall the Colored Man take up his Bed and Walk, or Shall he Stay?" It was replete with practical sense and good advice, interspersed with anecdote and humor eliciting frequent applause. He took the position that the destiny of the colored man was largely in his own hands; that he must work out his own salvation by utilizing the opportunities within his reach—making himself felt felt as a living force and useful factor in the community, seeking less for office and more for the real comforts of home and a financial credit that counts in this practical age; that with these accomplished he would feel neither the need nor desire to "take up his bed" and leave. The line of argument was in harmony with what the CAROLINIAN has always advised and urged. Such lectures cannot fail to do much good.

☞ In reply to some points raised in a not unkind letter received, the editor of the CAROLINIAN will say that he was among the number who organized the National Republican party, and that in every campaign from the days of Fremont and Lincoln he has taken an active part. He has never voted a Democratic ticket in his life. He claims no merit for this because with him it has been a matter of *principle*. The longer he lives the more strongly is he impressed with the vital truth of the fundamental principles of the great party that saved the Republic; and he firmly believes that it is safer and better for the country that the administration of the Government remain in charge of the party now in power.

—As for the colored people of the South, realizing the peculiar condition generations of servitude left them, he has always felt sympathy for them. Freedom came to them and citizenship was conferred upon them without knowledge how to wisely use the privileges of the one and the duties of the other. He has made it an invariable rule, in private and in public, through his paper and from the rostrum, to impress upon them the fact that the only way to really improve their condition and elevate themselves as a people was by and through sobriety, industry, economy and education; that having become a part of the body politic, not only their own good but the interests of all demand that they fit themselves as rapidly as possible to rightly meet the great responsibilities resting upon them. That there has been encouraging improvement and progress the editor is glad to note. Not only are a large proportion of the colored people living better, acquiring property and surrounding themselves with the comforts of home life, but they are learning habits of business, advancing in intelligence and gaining financial credit. Let the good work goon.

☞ Mr. Wm. F. Stokes has been elected Mayor of Hertford.

☞ The mosquito is never asked to call again when he presents his bill.

— Wise men follow the star that lead to Moses Weisels store.

☞ "Answer a fool according to his folly"—that is don't answer him at all.

☞ Profit depends as much on cost as on the market price. See that your products do not cost too much.

☞ Few men sow their wild oats without getting more or less rye mixed with them.

☞ There are just as good fish in the sea as were ever caught out of it and they have a way of staying there.

—Buy E. P. Reed & Co's fine shoes. Fowler & Co., agents.

☞ Young farmers will do well to carefully read and ponder the article "Fast Walking Horses" in another column of this week's CAROLINIAN.

☞ Golden rod is the choice of New York school chilren for the National flower. It is not to be confounded with birch rod.

—WANTED: 100 Merchants to handle Fowler & Co's 25 cent wool Hats and 10 cent Suspenders.

☞ The preaching of others will never get us to Heaven, as every person must make the climb for himself.

☞ There is a good deal of common sense in the old time roughness, "Hold your tongue." How many there are who, after it has been too late, wish they had done so.

—Miles of new Dress Goods for sale at Fowler & Co. Call and examine.

☞ What can one say of the home training of children who will steal out flowers off of graves in the cemetery and rifle the rose bushes and other plants placed there?

☞ Supervisor Cobb finished mailing the blanks to the Enumerators, at the post office here, on the 23rd inst. There were 160 packages, averaging 16 pounds each, making 2560 pounds of matter, all of which had to be registered.

☞ The CAROLINIAN is glad to greet a number of new patrons this week, some of them not of its political faith, but it hopes to make them feel long before their subscriptions expire that they are getting more than the worth of their money.

☞ If your neighbor has lifted the mortgage from his farm while your last year's interest is unpaid, go over and ask him how he managed to do it. He may be able and perfectly willing to give you a point.

☞ Let no farmer give up and say that he cannot farm as well as his neighbor, but buckle on the armor, become thoroughly posted on the later developments, and turn in and beat him.

☞ How unjust favoritism at school is! It creates bad feeling and neither benefits the teacher who shows it nor to the pupil to whom it is shown. Children appreciate justice as much as older people do and favorites not only have to bear the grudge of the other pupils but knowing their short comings will be overlooked they rarely develop into the best students. A teachers' smile and frown have potent influence but they should be impartially bestowed.

—A car load of Yellow Seed Oats just received at Robinson & Co's.

☞ To the question of "Inquirer," the CAROLINIAN replies: Since the days of Andrew Jackson—one half a century ago—no President has been chosen for a second term, save only Lincoln and Grant. Van Buren and Cleveland were renominated for second terms, and defeated at the polls; Polk and Hayes declared in advance that they were not candidates for renomination; Tyler, Johnson, Fillmore and Arthur, all of whom succeeded to the Presidency by the death of the incumbent, were anxious for renomination, but failed, even with the Federal office-holders of their own appointing working for them; Pierce wished a second term but could not get the nomination; Buchanan was not mentioned in the nominating convention.

—The reason why Robinson & Co., has such a trade is probably because he minds his P's and Q's: Price and Purity; Quantity and Quality. People are apt to appreciate the highest in purity when it is associated with the lowest in price.

☞ The CAROLINIAN is nearing the close of its twenty-first year, and as the editor sat musing the other evening his thoughts took a retrospective turn, and one after another came up the names of valued friends who, during the little over two decades, have passed away, the announcements of whose deaths appeared in its columns. How many there have been, and with what feelings of sadness the notices have been written. Aside from the personal friendship for those best known, the CAROLINIAN has always been an entity of human sensibility, interested in the humanity of every household into which it goes and feeling in a measure every joy and every grief which touches with blessing or sorrow the homes of its readers. It is human, and it is the humanity of us all which warms the world and binds us in closer sympathy.

☞ An unexpected increase in our list since our outside was printed compels us to issue a number of half sheets this week.

☞ Isaac Moore, col, of Newland, was arrested on Monday charged with a nameless outrage on the person of a weak minded white woman named Elizabeth Williams, and was brought here and lodged in jail.

☞ Capt Henry Roberts, of Norfolk, was in our city on Monday and, as he never fails to do, gave us a call. He belongs to the class of men who never grow old,—brimful of vim, energy and humor. Long may he wave!

LOCAL MENTION

White shad are re-appearing in our waters.—Our merchants, for the benefit of their clerks, have decided to close their stores at 7 o'clock p. m. during the summer months, beginning on June 2d.—Miss Mattie Steever, of Philadelphia, who has been visiting the family of Mr. J. F. Engle on Riverside Avenue, left for home on Wednesday. A charming young lady, she made hosts of friends here.—Mr. C. W. Overman has purchased the late Mrs. Green property on Church street. Price $1250.—Dr. I. D. Webster, of Philadelphia, is visiting his friend W. G. Underwood. They were college chums at Swarthmore.—Plans have been adopted for the new public school building. It is to be brick and in modern style of architecture, and to be ready for use by September.—The local poet observes that the season has arrived when "straws" serve a double purpose:

They show the way
That the wind doth blow,
And point the road
Sherry coblers go!

—The machinery for Old's saw mill on River Avenue is being placed in position.—Mrs. H. S. Green, one of our older and much esteemed citizens, now residing at Atlantic City, Va., paid her old home a visit last week.—Reuben W. Berry, contractor and builder, is putting up a neat dwelling house in the First Ward for W. J. Walker.—Cordel Gard met with a painful accident a week or so ago at Toadvine's mill, making the amputation of two fingers necessary. Drs. Wood and Cartwright performed the operation.—Noah Bowe, a well known colored carpenter, died at the Poor House on Friday; at the advanced age of 80 years.—"Love is blind," says the old saw, but his eyes are sharp enough to see the neighbors looking on. That's why he is careful to pull down the blinds. At least a West-end beau did so.—Mrs. Louis Selig is off on a visit to Richmond.—The reference to the "big potatoes" in last week's CAROLINIAN has spurred up Joseph H. Dozier, of Nixonton township. On Saturday he brought us samples from his field measuring 7½ by 9¼ inches. Ho, Arthur Pritchard, Capt. Spence and G. Scott Bell, look to your laurels!—Our Young Man says he don't claim the following lines as original but they state the truth nevertheless:

"Oh, what is sweeter than a babe in dresses
long and white,
That laughs and coos throughout the day,
(and cries all night?)
Well, if the babe's a girl, why, she
herself is sweeter when
She's passed through shortened skirts and
reached long dresses once again!

—New building contracts in different parts of the city.—A number of visitors have been here during the past week. Some on business, others prospecting.—The editor of the CAROLINIAN so systematizes his work as to find time to see his friends and is glad to have them call, and he always keeps a vacant chair or two for them. Remember that.—Capt. A. S. Conklin spent the Sabbath here.—Fletcher Post, col. G. A. R., announce by posters that they will observe Memorial Day, the 30th, by appropriate ceremonies.—L. B. Midgett jr, of Rodanthe, called the other day and give us an intertesting account of some of his experience in the Life Saving Service.—Tell the *whole* truth. When the *Falcon* first got the town printing, three years ago, it was by the casting vote of its now pet Commissioner, the late col, member from the Fourth Ward. Two years ago it didn't need that vote. Somebody wrote that

"The truth half told,
Is misleading bold"

—An interesting temperance meeting was held at the Methodist Church under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. Sunday afternoon. An address was delivered by Mr James Andrews.—Mr D. B. Bradford is having handsome improvements made on his residence and front yard on East Main street.—The time of the lecture of Judge Pool, on Brazil, has been changed to Tuesday evening, June 3. We feel sure that it will be worth hearing.—Mr. W. B Zimmerman is off on a visit to his old home at Hagerstown, Md.—The pulpit of the A. M. E. Zion Church was occupied on Sunday by Rev. J. H. Manley of Petersburg, Va.—A couple of blind singers from the colored Asylum at Raleigh are here and will give a concert at the colored Methodist Church to-night.—"The Smythe Family" was performed at the Opera House last night under the auspices of the Ladies' Guild of the Episcopal Church.—The Pasquotank Rifles and Band left this morning to attend the Lee statue ceremonies.—A number of our people expect to attend the Baptist meeting at Shiloh next Sunday.—Miss Lessie Grandy is home from Washington on a visit.—The schooner Isabella M. Sawyer, Capt T. L. Williams, is on Pallan's Ways for repairs.—The Electric Light Co. have word that the fixtures will be shipped from the factory to-morrow. If possibly can ans lights by the 1st of June.—We had a call yesterday from Jethro W. Hooper, of Ayon, who was just on his return from College and is a very worthy young man.—The Childrens' Parsonage Aid Society of the Methodist Church will hold an ice cream festival at the Court House on Friday evening next, the 30th inst, from 7 to 10 o'clock.—D. M. Pugh, Keeper of Big Kennekeet Life-Saving Station, dropped in last evening. He's "all right."

The Carolinian Believes:

That "honesty is the best policy" in all things.

That in every contest, in the end,
"Right will come uppermost,
And justice will be done."

The Carolinian Thinks:

That those who would be educators and leaders should be able to show a consistent record.

That the Devil don't care two straws for a man's professions. It's the man's *practice* that he watches. There is a wide difference.

Is Consumption Incurable

Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, Ark, says: "Was down with abscess of Lungs and friends and physicians pronounced me an Incurable Consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, am now on my third bottle and able to oversee the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made."

Jesse Middlewart, Decatur, Ohio, says: "Had it not been for Dr Kings New Discovery for Consumption I would have died of lung tronbles. Was given up by doctors. Am now in best of health. Try it. Sample bottles free at A. Wadsworth's drug store.

Crop Report and other Items from Chowan.

Wheat; but little planted and rusty. Oats; both fall and spring, ruined by the fly. Peas; what were not killed did well. Potatoes; early and promising good yield. Beans; looking well and in bloom. Corn; what is not worm killed is looking well; well advanced in culture. Cotton; good stand and looking healthy. Peanuts; a big crop planted. A big crop of sweet potatoes will be put in if weather admits. Prices; corn 60; stock peas $1.50, other grain not in demand. Labor scarce and wanted; good hands $10 to $12 and board. Money very scarce and wanted. The mortgage mill is running. No better times ahead so long as the farmer will give mortgages. It has become fashionable and some seem to think they are nobody if they do not give a mortgage; just for the name of the thing at first, and once begun there is no end. It becomes a necessity through a false notion of being a man able to give a mortgage. My brother farmer, how long will it be before you learn that no man can pay 8 per cent to farm on and make money. Don't say you can't do without for it is the very thing that will force you to in the near future.

OLD CRIT.

May 20, 1890.

ITEMS FROM SUNNY—Crops are looking nice and the weather it beautiful for the farmers.—Mrs. Sallie Belfour died at the residence of her daughter last Monday.—Mrs. C. H. Davenport has returned from visiting her mother at Cross Landing.—The charming Miss Mittie Wynne is absent on a visit to Columbia.—Mr Willie Owens is visiting friends in Coleraine and has left his heart in the care of a fair blond.—There is mountains of attraction near and on Oak Row for several of our young men but we are sadly afraid their hearts will be again broken in thousand of pieces to never again be mended.

May 20. "YELLOW ROSE."

Important to Ladies Only.

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ENTOMBED IN A MINE.

Over a Score of Men Perish at Ashley, Penn.

First Came a Cave-in, Then Carelessness Caused an Explosion.

The long series of mine disasters that have visited Pennsylvania within the past year reached a climax in the entombing of twenty-seven men in the Hartford mine of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company at Ashley, three miles from Wilkesbarre. At 9 o'clock in the morning the community was excited when the news spread that an extensive cave-in had occurred in No. 6 colliery, covering an area of more than ten acres. Thousands rushed to the scene of the disaster and found that the surface almost as far as the eye could reach was seamed and cracked with long circular fissures, some of which were over two feet wide.

The colliery employs, inside, about three hundred men and boys, and they went to their work as usual at 7 o'clock. At about 8 o'clock some of the men at work in the lower split saw signs of a cave-in. The mine began to "work," as the miners term it. The roof cracked, bits of coal and rock fell and chipped off from the sides of the gangways and breasts. Such tokens are never disregarded by miners, and those who noticed it at once flung down their tools and made for the slope.

The first crash told every man in that part of the mine what was going on, for the falling rock drove the air out from under it with a mighty rush that extinguished every light and sent clouds of dust and smoke through the workings. Every man in that part of the mine flung aside tools and everything else and ran for his life.

Crash after crash followed as more of the superincumbent rock fell in. Men rushed on in the darkness amid flying coal and rock. Some were knocked down by falling pieces and crushed under others before they could get on their feet again, but every man that could pushed on for the gangway and the foot of the slope, conscious that that was his only hope of life.

Rescuing parties were at once organized and an opening broken through into a manway along the bed of a mountain stream where the chambers in that part of the mine came within a few feet of the surface. All day long these men toiled at the stubborn rock, while the weeping wives and little ones of the doomed victims stood around the opening and rent the air with their cries and lamentations.

Gang after gang relieved one another until at 5 o'clock the news was passed that they had succeeded in breaking through the chambers beneath the cave.

The men toiled on in silence until 6:30, when there was a commotion at the mouth of the dark opening, and the foreman crawled out on his hands and knees and announced that they had found one of the victims. He was lying at the bottom of a fifty-foot plane, and in order to rescue him it became necessary to lower a miner down with a rope. This was done, and the charred and blackened form of Anthony Frovis, the first of the victims, was hoisted to the surface.

The rescuing party worked all night, and did not give up hope of taking [illegible] alive until morning. Russ was in advance of the miners in his efforts to escape. He was working toward the abandoned workings, where he knew the rescuers would enter first, when he fell down from exhaustion. He died just before he reached the surface.

The rescuing party soon broke through and entered the chamber. They stumbled over six blackened corpses near the opening, none of them recognizable. Pursuing their search, they found thirteen other bodies, all more or less burned. The sight was so terrible that three of the exploring party fainted. Many of the unfortunate men had held up their blackened hands as if to ward off the deadly gas, while others were lying on their faces as if to escape the damp which suffocated them who were not burned by the explosion.

The bodies were found nearly a mile from the entrance, and the work of bringing them out was exceedingly difficult. The scene, when, about nine o'clock, the men carried out the bodies of some of the miners, was heartrending. Notwithstanding the strong guard about the entrance of the mine frenzied women would rush forward and tear the blankets from the limp forms and try to discover in the blackened remains the faces of sons, fathers and husbands.

Owen Williams's body was identified only by his shoes. He was a Sunday-school teacher in the Welsh Methodist Episcopal Church. Williams was one of the most expert miners in that region.

Another victim named Henry had never worked in the mine before. Patrick Monahan asked him if he would not work for him on Thursday, as he (Monahan) desired to attend the funeral of a friend. Henry said he did not like to go to work in a strange mine, but he would accommodate his neighbor. Henry's daughter was to have been married next day.

John Allen, the assistant fire boss, and one of the three men rescued, died next morning, making the number of the dead twenty-seven. He, too, was horribly burned by the explosion. Allen was the man accused by the survivors of causing the explosion. When the cave-in occurred all the lights were put out.

General Superintendent Phillips says: "The men lost their lives through the negligence of Assistant Mine Boss Allen, who insisted on relighting his lamp in the presence of a large volume of gas. Had he not done so the men now dead could all have been rescued alive. There was a good current of air passing through the chamber where the men had taken refuge after the cave-in had taken place."

In many of the houses of those who were killed there is no food, and the company is looking after the wants of the families.

The cause of the cave-in was the great amount of coal removed from the supports and the thinness of the roof. James Sullivan had an extremely narrow escape. He was standing in the gangway talking to a boy when the shock came. He caught the boy up in his arms and ran for life, closely followed by John Henry. After going a short distance he heard a crash, and looking back saw a great pile of rock fall on Henry, crushing him.

At 8 o'clock next morning all operations at the mines were abandoned. There were still six men in the fatal chamber. Six mules were taken out alive during the afternoon. The bodies of five Polanders were buried together, no one having claimed them.

A BIG HAILSTORM.

Hundreds of Sheep Killed by Ice Pellets as Large as Hens' Eggs.

A terrible cyclonic wave, rain, and hailstorm passed over parts of Congress, Canaan, Chester, Milton, and Chippewa townships in Ohio, doing a tremendous amount of damage. The storm swept a section three miles in width and eighteen in length. The most serious damage was done in and near the villages of Congress and Rowsburg. In Congress every pane of glass facing north and west, unprotected by blinds, was broken by hail stones, which ranged in size from a pea to a hen's egg, and fell to a depth of eight inches. Entire orchards and strips of oak timber were blown down. Many houses, barns and outbuildings were unroofed or blown down.

The hail stones were so large and fell with such force as to be driven through roofs covered with oak shingles. At Rowsburg hail fell to the depth of eight to twelve inches. Hundreds of sheep were killed.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

JAY GOULD was born May 27, 1836.

THE King of Holland is now practically an imbecile.

THE Prince of Wales is said to be practising type-setting.

CHAUNCEY DEPEW is a cousin in the third degree to both Senator Evarts and Senator Hoar.

EX-SECRETARY BAYARD follows the English style, and simply has "Mr. Bayard" on his cards.

JEAN INGELOW, the poetess, is nearly sixty years of age, but looks quite young, and is very active.

PRINCESS BISMARCK never addresses or refers to her illustrious husband otherwise than as "Bismarck."

QUEEN CHRISTINE, of Spain, is thirty-one years old. She is said to be the most popular Queen the nation ever had.

DR. GATLING, the inventor of the famous gun, is now an old man of 80, with snow-white hair and a clean-shaven face.

THE Queen of the Belgians is one of the best equestrians in that country, and can drive a six-in-hand with grace and safety.

EX-SENATOR SAWYER, of Alabama, now earns his daily bread as a second class clerk in the War Department at Washington.

THE youngest millionaire in New York is Marshall O. Roberts, son of the late Marshall O. Roberts. He is ten years old and worth $5,000,000.

MME. CARNOT, wife of the President of France, is said to be unpopular in that country. She is nevertheless praised for many acts of charity.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

CAPTAIN MALVERN GRINDLE and his brother Frederick were drowned at Castine, Me., by the capsizing of a boat.

HENRY MARTIN, of Piscataway Township, N. J., died in his one hundred and first year. He was the pioneer oysterman of the Raritan River.

JEREMIAH CURRIER, nineteen, of Manchester, N. H., snapped a revolver at his twelve-year-old brother. The gun happened to be loaded and the boy dropped dead.

THE Public Grain and Stock Exchange, limited, of 18 Wall street, New York city, the largest bucket shop in the country, has suspended with liabilities of about $2,000,000.

FLOODS have ruined crops and washed out railroads in Central New York. Canisteo, N. Y., was inundated, and great damage was inflicted at Utica, Buffalo, Hornellsville and Binghamton.

RICHARD VAUX (Democrat) was elected to Congress from the Third District of Pennsylvania, to succeed S. J. Randall.

JOHN MARONEY, a scooper, fell into the hold of the steam barge Italia at Buffalo, N. Y., and was instantly killed. His sister, Mrs. Thomas Hanrahan, upon being notified of his death fell dead from heart disease.

THE Union Labor Convention of Portland, Me., has nominated I.R. Clark for Governor.

LUDWIG MARQUARDT, an artist, of Philadelphia, Penn., murdered his wife, Frederika, by shooting her several times, and died shortly afterward from the effects of poison he had evidently taken before attempting his wife's life.

BOSTON striking carpenters have received a draft for $5000 from the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners of England.

GEORGE W. ROBERTS, who for twenty years has been the book-keeper and confidential manager of the Smith & Griggs Manufacturing Company, at Waterbury, Conn., was arrested, charged with embezzling $10,000.

C. F. L. KINNIER, cashier of the Pennsylvania Gas Company, at Warren, is a defaulter to the amount of $10,000.

A FREIGHT wreck occurred at Elizabeth Furnace, Penn. Fifteen cars and one engine were demolished. An engineer, a fireman and two brakemen were killed.

SIX washouts were reported on the Upper Coos Railroad, in New Hampshire. A wrecking train that started out to make repairs went through an undermined bridge six miles north of Stratford. J. Twohey, Superintendent of the road, and a section man were buried under the engine and killed.

THE oldest resident of Staten Island, N. Y., Mrs. Marie Tucker, died at South Beach, at the age of 102 years.

THE Central Freight House, at Albany, N. Y., was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of nearly $200,000.

STATE SENATOR E. F. MCDONALD, of Hudson County, was unseated by the New Jersey Senate. W. S. Stuhr, contestant for his seat, was sworn in.

J. MONROE SHELLENBERGER, the lawyer of Doylestown, Penn., convicted of defrauding many farmers and widows, was sent to prison for twenty-two years.

CLARENCE F. JEWETT has disappeared from Boston, Mass., and a number of people shoulder a loss of about $75,000, due to his issue of 400 bogus shares of stock in the C. F. Jewett Publishing Company.

South and West.

MARION TUCKER, a farmer living a short distance from Stanton, Neb., while out rowing on a small lake on his farm with his two children, upset the boat and the three were drowned.

THE millers of Southern Illinois and Eastern Missouri have formed a trust and will operate the sixteen mills as one, thus controling the price of flour in the South and Southwest.

EX-UNITED STATES SENATOR JONES, of Florida, was committed to an insane asylum near Detroit, Mich.

DUPONT, Ga., was visited by the heaviest hailstorm ever known in the history of the town. The stones averaged from three-quarters of an inch to an inch in length. Crops will be totally ruined by the severity of the storm. The hail lasted from twenty to thirty minutes.

BOB CRAWFORD, a white convict, committed suicide at the Platt mines near Birmingham, Ala., by blowing himself up with dynamite, which had been given him to blast mines.

SENATOR-ELECT CARLISLE, of Kentucky, decided to continue to occupy his seat in the House until the McKinley bill had been voted upon.

KATE KANE, a lawyer of Chicago, was admitted to membership before the bar of the Supreme Court in Washington on the motion of Robert G. Ingersoll. Miss Kane is the eighth woman lawyer to add her name to the Supreme Court list.

CITY TREASURER PEAKE, of Kansas City, Mo., was suspended from office, a shortage of between $17,000 and $20,000 having been discovered in his accounts.

EDWARD FLADUNG, a German, shot and killed his wife at San Francisco, Cal., and then shot himself, inflicting a fatal wound. His wife had left him on account of a domestic quarrel.

A MARE belonging to William Barnes, near Elmwood, Mo., recently foaled a trio of colts. It is believed to be the only case on record.

A LABORER named James Hendrickson, sixty-five years old, in Chicago, Ill., unsuccessfully attempted to shoot his daughter, Mrs. Peterson, fatally wounded his wife and killed himself within a minute.

GRANT ANDERSON, colored, was taken from the court room at Columbus, Miss., where he was being tried for assault upon a thirteen-year-old girl, and hanged to the nearest tree.

HOTEL KEEPER LITTLEFIELD, of Jesup, Ga., shot and killed County Surveyor McCall and his unfaithful wife, Mrs. Littlefield.

DURING a thunder storm two colored farm hands living on the Jennings plantation near Augusta, Ga., were instantly killed by lightning.

PRIVATE TIGHE, of Battery F, First Artillery, was shot and killed at Fortress Monroe, Va., by Private Manning, of the same regiment.

MIKE BACHOT, Mat Scholar, Joseph Genesirm and Dominick Ginglia, miners, were killed by a rock falling on them in the South Hecla (Mich.) mine.

Washington.

THE United States Supreme Court rendered a decision in the Fiske will case adverse to Cornell University, of Ithaca, N. Y. This result means a loss to the university of about $1,750,000. Decisions were also handed down declaring the dressed beef law of Minnesota to be unconstitutional, and declaring the confiscation of $750,000 worth of property belonging to the Mormon Church to have been just.

THE President sent to Congress a letter of the Secretary of State submitting the plan for a preliminary survey for a railway line to connect the principal cities of the American Hemisphere, in accordance with the recommendations of the Pan-American Conference. The share of the United States in the cost of the survey will be $65,000.

SENATOR BLAIR introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, providing that neither the United States nor any State shall pass any law authorizing the establishment or maintenance of any lottery or distribution of prizes by chance.

THE seat in the Senate formerly occupied by Mr. Beck will hereafter belong to Mr. Reagan, of Texas, and Mr. Carlisle, when he is sworn in, will be assigned to one of the chairs at the end of the outer row.

THE resignation of Sergeant-at-Arms Canaday was presented in the Senate, to take effect June 30.

AT a Cabinet meeting the British proposals for a settlement of the seal question were rejected, and the United States war ship Bear has been ordered to seize and dismantle British vessels engaged in sealing in Behring Sea.

PRESIDENT HARRISON signed an act providing that all mail matter, of whatever class, relative to the census, and addressed to the Census Office, to the Superintendent of Census, his chief clerk, supervisors, or enumerators, shall be transported free by registered mail.

THE President has nominated Isaac W. Dyer to be United States Attorney for the District of Maine.

J. D. ABRAHAMS, Deputy Controller of the Currency, tendered his resignation to the Secretary of the Treasury.

THE United States Navy Department has formally accepted the cruiser Vesuvius from the contractors, the Pneumatic Dynamite Gun Company, of New York.

ORDERS have been given to the United States steamer Rush, similar to those of the Bear, to go to Behring Sea, and seize illegal sealers.

THE President gave a special reception at the White House to the delegates to the National Conference of Charities and Correction.

THE United States Controller of the Currency has issued a call to the National banks for a report of their condition.

Foreign.

SIR ALFRED KIRBY, owner of the Dept-ford Distilling Works, London, England, has failed, with liabilities estimated at $1,-160,000.

THE new Japanese Cabinet has been formed, the Minister of Agriculture being the late Minister to the United States.

RUSSIA has made one of her periodical demands on Turkey for the payment of the war indemnity. The Russian Ambassador at the Porte has threatened that unless the arrears from the new loan are paid Russia will reserve the right to take further measures.

THE International Miners' Conference opened in Brussels, Belgium.

THE marriage of Miss Clare Ward, of Detroit, Mich., and Prince de Caraman Chimay, son of Prince de Chimay, Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, took place at Paris. The witnesses for the bride were Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the American Minister to France, and Lord Lytton, the British Ambassador.

A SERIOUS collision between the striking colliers and the troops occurred at Pilsen, Bohemia, in which five of the strikers were killed and seven wounded.

FRANCISCO ROMERO, a tax collector in Merida, Yucatan, committed suicide by shooting because he was found to be $8000 short in his accounts.

EYRAUD, the Paris murderer, was captured in Havana, Cuba.

THE Provincial Government of Nova Scotia is sustained in the elections by a large majority. Twenty-eight Government candidates are reported elected out of a House of thirty-eight members.

DISPATCHES from Acheen, Africa, say that the Dutch lost three killed and fourteen wounded in a futile attempt to recover a position from which they had been driven by the natives. The latter lost fourteen killed.

A DISPATCH from Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, says that twenty-six persons were killed and forty-one wounded in the recent rising at Puerto Alegre.

CHILE declines to sign the Pan-American treaty for compulsory arbitration.

AT Conselice, Italy, a mob of 500 women and 200 navvies who had gone on strike tried to force an entrance into the Town Hall, shouting "We are starving!" The crowd stoned the troops who were guarding the Municipal Building and the latter were compelled to use their firearms. Several persons were killed and a number were wounded.

THE workmen employed in the Prussian State gun factories at Spandau have received an advance of twenty per cent. in their wages.

QUEEN VICTORIA left London for the Highlands of Scotland.

PRESIDENT CARNOT, of France, left Paris to make a tour of the provinces. He first arrived at Montelimar, Department of Drome, where he was enthusiastically received. From Montelimar he went to Avignon, Nimes, Besancon, Vesoul and Bedfort.

LABOR riots occurred in Ravenna, Italy. Three peasants were killed and numerous soldiers wounded. The latter earn only fourteen cents a day.

KILLED WHILE PRAYING.

The Dreadful Calamity Which Occurred in a German Village.

The village of St. Mahlen, near Hildesheim, Germany, has been visited recently by severe hailstorms, which have done a great deal of damage. The people gathered in a church to pray for a cessation of the storm. While the services were in progress a thunder-storm came up and the church was struck by lightning. Four persons were instantly killed and twenty were injured, four being rendered completely blind. The people were panic stricken, and in the mad rush for the doors two children were crushed to death.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

PATTI refused $1000 for an essay on the voice.

A GREAT super-national musical festival is proposed for Washington in 1892.

TRAGEDIAN THOMAS W. KEENE expects to retire from the stage in a year or two.

A PARIS theatre is to have a play based on Stanley's African adventures and exploits.

IT is announced that Julia Marlowe, the tragedienne, will be her own manager next season.

SONZOGNO, the editor and impresario, lost more than $200,000 in his venture on the new French opera in Italy.

THE Albert Plaza in Vienna has been selected as the place to erect a monument to the memory of Mozart.

EUGENE FIELD, the American humorist, is writing the libretto for Sir Arthur Sullivan's first grand opera.

NEVADA, the American prima donna, is making almost a furore in the smaller cities of France with "Lakme."

MARCELLA SEMBRICH, is likely to come here as the prima donna of an Italian opera company next November.

THE patriotic custom of closing all theatrical performances with the "Star Spangled Banner" has been inaugurated all over the United States.

HENRY IRVING has done what one would suppose some actor or manager would have done long ago, dramatized Scott's novel of "The Bride of Lammermoor."

TOMMY RUSSELL is going to star in "The Prince and the Pauper." Tommy's stepfather and salary collector denies that the youngster is growing whiskers.

SIGNOR CAMPANINI, the famous tenor, has had a tumor removed from his throat, and he has strong hopes that the surgeon's knife has restored his long-lost high C.

MRS. JEANETTE THURBER proposes that Washington should be made the musical centre of the continent through the erection there of a great national music hall.

TO the English playwright, A. W. Pinero, the rare honor is being paid of translation into the classic tongue of Italy. His "Sweet Lavender" is being adapted for production at a theatre in Rome.

DURING Stowe Bros.' circus performance at Lima, Ohio, a cowboy threw a lasso over William Evans, and before he could let go of the rope the horse, becoming frightened, had run away, dragging Evans to death.

A LITTLE white bearded man named Widdows, now a clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington, was one of Patti's first managers. Widdows was a noted chime ringer. He paid the thirteen-year-old child who was destined to become a world-renowned diva $100 a week for singing in a concert troupe with which he toured the country.

CONNECTICUT is now coming to the front by selling its farms at very low figures. Farms that are distant from the railroads are being disposed of rapidly at $1 and sixty-five cents an acre. In Goshen the other day the large 165-acre Car farm of the late Miss Elizabeth Cook, together with its buildings, was sold by auction for $165.

THE MARKETS.

21	NEW YORK.		
Beeves	4 50	@	5 25
Milch Cows, com. to good	25 00	@	30 00
Calves, common to prime	2 50	@	5 50
Sheep	5 50	@	5 70
Lambs	—	@	5 50
Hogs—Live	4 00	@	4 55
Dressed	5	@	7
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 30	@	4 60
Patents	5 00	@	5 65
Wheat—No. 2 Red	90¾	@	1 00½
Rye—State	60¾	@	61
Barley—Two-rowed State	—	@	48
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	38½	@	41½
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@	38
Mixed Western	32	@	35
Hay—No. 1	40	@	85
Straw—Long Rye	1 00	@	1 05
Lard—City Steam	—	@	5 85o
Butter—State Creamery	13	@	16½
Dairy, fair to good	11	@	14
West. Im. Creamery	7	@	12
Factory	4	@	9½
Cheese—State Factory	7½	@	8¾
Skims—Light	4	@	7
Western	5	@	10
Eggs—State and Penn	14½	@	14¾
	BUFFALO.		
Steers—Western	2 50	@	5 05
Sheep—Medium to Good	6 40	@	6 60
Lambs—Fair to Good	7 35	@	7 55
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	4 15	@	4 25
Flour—Family	3 85	@	4 50
Wheat—No. 1 Northern	—	@	99
Corn—No. 3, Yellow	—	@	37¼
Oats—No. 2, White	33¼	@	33½
Barley—No. 1 Canada	64	@	65
	BOSTON.		
Flour—Spring Wheat Pat's	5 60	@	6 15
Corn—Steamer Yellow	43	@	46
Oats—No. 2 White	35	@	40
Rye—State	—	@	62
	WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.		
Beef—Dressed weight	4½	@	6¼
Sheep—Live weight	3½	@	5
Lambs	6	@	7½
Hogs—Northern	—	@	5½
	PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—Penn. family	3 50	@	3 75
Wheat—No. 2, Red, May	91½	@	92
Corn—No. 2, Mixed, May	40¾	@	41
Oats—Ungraded White	—	@	be
Potatoes—Rose	35	@	45
Butter—Creamery Extra	—	@	16
Cheese—Part skims	6	@	7

SEVEN DROWNED.

A Schooner Capsized Near Kingston, Canada.

About one o'clock in the afternoon the Jessie Brock, a two masted vessel, capsized off Nine Mile Point, Kingston, Canada. Many people watched her as she struggled against the storm. The steamer Hiram Calvin started up the lake and an hour later found the water logged Breck floating on her side. The crew were drowned, as the vessel capsized too quickly for any to be saved. The crew included:

R. Davidson, a sailor, of Kingston; George Frank, a sailor, of Kingston; Thos. Mackie, the captain; Joseph Mackie, the mate; John Mackie, a sailor; Maria Mackie, the cook; W. Mullen, a sailor, of Kingston.

The Mackies were all of the same family and they lived on Wolfe Island.

It is thought that the lifeboats had been washed away, and when Captain Mackie hauled the vessel up before the wind she filled and went over. The schooner was on her way from Toledo to Garden Island, timber laden. She was valued at $5000 and uninsured.

VICTORIOUS FRENCH.

They Capture Two Towns and Kill 1500 Dahomians in Africa.

The *Temps*, of Paris, publishes a despatch from Senegal, Africa, stating that the French have captured Segou and Ausebougon after conflicts with the Dahomians. The forces of the Dahomians at the battle at Ausebougon, which took place on April 25, numbered fifteen hundred. All of them were killed. The French loss was fifteen killed and seventy-two wounded.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

MICHIGAN is free from debt.

THE spirit of speculation is reviving.

INFLUENZA continues to rage in India.

THE Boulanger craze has quite collapsed

THE Quebec Legislature has been dissolved.

PHILADELPHIA is leading New York in exports.

BALTIMORE is ecstatic over the cruiser Baltimore.

THE Anti-Lottery League of Louisiana has been formed.

SILK culture is receiving a good deal of attention in Mexico.

ST. LOUIS authorities are making a war upon Illinois milk.

THERE are upward of 150 Single Tax clubs in the United States.

ABOUT 75,000 people die in China every year by fire and flood.

FOREST fires have done much damage in Southern New Jersey.

IT will cost the French $200,000,000 to complete the Panama Canal.

SENATOR EDMUNDS proposes the establishment of a national university.

MORE than 27,000 different articles are manufactured in this country.

The human family to-day consists of about 1,450,000,000 individuals.

CALIFORNIA'S fruit crop is expected to be the largest on record in that State.

LARGE zinc mines are to be opened in New Hampshire by New York capitalists.

MANY of the colored colonists of Oklahoma are in a state of semi-starvation.

THERE is a lawsuit in Iowa over the fragments of a meteorolite which fell recently.

LIQUOR selling under the "original package decision" is increasing rapidly in Iowa.

THE stock raisers of Nebraska have asked that Texas cattle be barred from their State.

IRISH butchers have to depend on Scotland for the bulk of their fat cattle at this season.

FOR the first time in many years California is importing potatoes by the carload from the East.

THREE years of high license have reduced the number of saloons in Philadelphia from 5773 to 1178.

THE Farmers' Alliance and Knights of Labor of Ohio and Indiana have united for political purposes.

BERLIN, Germany, has seven different classes of prisons, which often hold more than 6000 persons at a time.

AFTER a trial of eight years with mixed schools the colored people of Chester, Penn., have asked for separate schools for their children.

GEORGE S. PEPPER and Thomas Drake, two rich Philadelphians, whose deaths were recently reported, left over $2,000,000 to local charitable institutions.

FOGS injured the grain crops this year in some districts of Roumania to an extent of thirty per cent. difference in the yield as compared with former years.

MRS. BETSEY AVERILL, of New Preston, Conn., is the oldest surviving pensioner of the Mexican war. She was born in 1787 and recently celebrated her 103d birthday.

THE discovery has been made at the Treasury Department that instead of General John C. Fremont being indebted to the Government the Government is indebted to him.

THE popular fad in Washington nowadays is the study of the language and literature of Spain, which was given a great impetus by the sessions of the Pan-American Congress.

FIVE bodies were found a day or two ago at Johnstown, Penn., by workmen in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards. Two of them were mother and child, clasped in each other's arms. The force searching for the dead will be increased.

IN Rockingham County, N. C., David Stokes (colored) struck at a cat, when the enraged animal flew at him and fastened his teeth in his wrist. The cat held on so tenaciously that its head had to be severed before its grip could be relaxed. Stokes was taken sick at once and soon died.

KENTUCKY'S NEW SENATOR

Ex-Speaker John G. Carlisle Elected to Succeed Senator Beck.

JOHN G. CARLISLE.

The Hon. John G. Carlisle was elected United States Senator by the Assembly in joint session at Frankfort, Ky., to fill the unexpired term of the late James B. Beck. He received 107 votes. Mr. Adams, Republican, received 15.

Mr. Carlisle's Career.

John Griffin Carlisle was born in Campbell (now Kenton) County, Kentucky, September 5, 1835. His early life possesses no particular point of interest. He was compelled to work hard for a living, and his education was mostly attained in the unpropitious atmosphere of a district school, as opportunity afforded. He was a diligent student, and before he had attained his majority he was earning his living by teaching school. He employed his leisure hours in reading law, and qualified himself for the Bar, to which he was admitted in 1858, when but twenty-three years of age, after a term in a dingy law office, and has since, when not in the National or State service, devoted himself to his profession.

In 1859 he was elected a member of the Kentucky House of Representatives. He opposed secession when the Civil War broke out. In 1864 he was nominated as Presidential elector on the Democratic ticket, but he declined the honor. In 1866 he was elected to the Senate of his native State and again in 1869. He was present as delegate-at-large from Kentucky, at the National Democratic Convention, held in New York city, in 1868. His nomination for Lieutenant-Governor of Kentucky in 1871, by the Democratic Convention, caused him to resign his seat in the State Senate, and being elected, he served from 1871 to 1875 in that position. He was chosen a Democratic Elector-at-Large for Kentucky in 1876. He was chosen to represent the famous Covington District in the Forty-fifth Congress, and has served there continually ever since. After an exciting canvass, he was elected Speaker of the Forty-eighth Congress. He was re-elected Speaker in the Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Congresses. It is said that no decision of his was ever appealed from in the House.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

Over Thirty People Blown to Atoms at Havana, Cuba.

At eleven o'clock at night a fire broke out in Ysasi's hardware store, in Havana, Cuba. In a short time the flames reached a barrel of powder in the building and a terrific explosion followed. The whole structure was blown to pieces and many persons were killed. Among the dead are Senores Mussat Zencoviech, Oscar Conill, Francesco Ordonez and the Venezuelan Consul, Senor Francesco Silva, who happened to be in front of the building at the time of the explosion, and four fire chiefs. In addition to the killed, which were estimated to number thirty-four, over one hundred persons are injured.

The explosion caused the wildest excitement throughout the city, and thousands flocked to the scene of the disaster. The Governor General, the Civil Governor and all the principal authorities of the city were promptly on the ground and did everything in their power to aid the injured and calm the grief-stricken relatives of the victims. Several houses adjacent to the wrecked building were damaged by the explosion.

Gangs of men immediately went to work on the debris. Many human limbs have been taken from the ruins.

The conduct of the authorities is the subject of universal praise. The highest officials have incurred personal risk in conducting the search for the dead, and have offered the use of their own carriages to convey the injured to the hospitals.

Over the theatres and the Chamber of Commerce and many other buildings flags were placed at half mast. Everywhere were signs of mourning.

THIRTY-SIX DROWNED.

A Number of Children, Returning From Confirmation, Perish.

A shocking accident occurred on the River Oder, near Ratibor, Silesia. A ferryboat loaded with passengers was crossing the river when it suddenly capsized and thirty-six children were drowned before assistance could reach them.

All the passengers were children who were returning home from a confirmation service.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

BOSTON leads the League in heavy batting.

THE Boston League club's hospital list is a heavy one.

BOSTON ladies attend baseball games in large numbers.

MCKEAN is captaining the Cleveland Brotherhood team.

PAUL HINES has been released by the Pittsburg League club.

CAPTAIN ANSON, of Chicago, is said to be thirty-seven years of age.

PITCHER MCGILL, the Cleveland League wonder, is only sixteen years old.

THE Players' League is still outdrawing the National League in the aggregate.

TATE, the old Boston catcher, is playing first base for Barnie's Baltimore Orioles.

MIKE KELLY, of the Boston Brotherhood, is excelling all the catchers in throwing.

OLD Ezra B. Sutton is playing a wonderful game at second for the Hartford (Conn.) club.

THE two New York captains, Ewing and Glasscock, lead their respective teams in base stealing.

PRESIDENT SPALDING, of the Chicago League club, thinks the revolt has injured the game.

VERY few of the heavy hitters of last season are astonishing the League patrons this season.

DESPITE financial weakness Pittsburg persists in carrying more men than any other League team.

THE successful Brotherhood pitchers are Daley, of Boston; Knell, of Philadelphia, and Van Haltren, of Brooklyn.

"STRONG-ARM RUSIE" is the latest title of the New York League club's wonderful young pitcher and heavy batter.

TOM RAMSEY, of the St. Louis club, bids fair to become a terror once more. He seems to have regained his old-time form.

PITCHER TIM KEEFE, of the New York Players' team, believes that Princeton will win the intercollegiate pennant this year.

IT is the confession of the Milwaukee *Herald* that it cannot intelligently describe a game of baseball in the German language.

FOGERTY has resigned the captaincy and management of the Philadelphia Players' League club and Buffinton has taken his place.

NO shortstop in the Brotherhood, not even excepting John Ward, is playing a better game at shortfield than Shindle, of the Philadelphias.

TEAM work is the feature of the Boston League club's playing. Every man is sacrificing his own interest for the advancement of the club's.

GLASSCOCK, of the New York League team, who was such a heavy batter last season, has proven very weak thus far. The reason for it is an attack of malaria.

NEVER before in the history of baseball have so many games been postponed by reason of bad weather as there were this spring. They are cutting a big hole in the profits.

HERMAN LONG, the new Boston League shortstop, bids fair to outrival Ward as an attraction. He is playing the position even better than Glasscock, who is the recognized king of shortstops.

THE noisy methods of coaching which at one time was so largely condemned by the League is recognized as an important factor to thin the game both by the new and old organizations this season.

IN the good old days when the Mutuals and Atlantics, of New York city, played their games on the free Elysian Fields, Hoboken, N. J., it was nothing extraordinary to have 20,000 people at a game.

CAPTAIN WARD'S Brooklyn Players' Club continues to be the wonder of the season. His men are full of confidence and they are playing fine ball. Ward works the players every morning, and the team is managed systematically and well.

"One League or the other must go to the wall," says President Spalding, of Chicago, and his remark is seconded everywhere. Nick Young says it won't be the National League, and the Brotherhood magnates declare the same for the Players' League.

THE heavy batting and large scores of the Brotherhood games are causing a great deal of comment. Some say the pitching is weak, while others think the ball is too lively. On the other hand, the League games are remarkable for weak hitting and small scores.

SINCE the centre field fence at the new Polo Ground in New York city was moved back thirty feet such a thing as lifting the ball over it was a feat which the critics thought never could be accomplished. Tiernan, however, did it in the thirteenth inning of a recent League game between the New Yorks and the Bostons, and made a homer, which was the only run scored during the game.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.		Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Chicago	11	10	.524	Philadel'a.	12	11	.522
Boston	15	9	.625	Cleveland	8	11	.421
Brooklyn	14	11	.560	New York.	11	11	.500
Pittsburg	8	12	.400	Buffalo	7	11	.389

NATIONAL LEAGUE RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.		Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Philadel	14	9	.609	Cleveland	8	10	.444
Chicago	11	9	.550	New York.	12	11	.522
Cincin'ati.	11	11	.500	Pittsburg	8	13	.381
Brooklyn	12	9	.571	Boston	10	14	.417

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.		Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Athletic	16	7	.696	Toledo	9	12	.429
Rochester.	18	8	.692	Columbus	11	14	.440
St. Louis.	12	13	.480	Syracuse	11	13	.458
Louisville.	14	10	.583	Brooklyn	4	18	.182

ATLANTIC ASSOCIATION RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.		Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Wash'g'n.	15	7	.682	Newark	11	11	.500
Baltimore.	15	7	.682	Worcester.	9	7	.563
N. Haven.	13	8	.619	Hartford	7	13	.350
Jersey City	8	12	.400	Wilm'g't'n.	4	17	.190

THE Common Council of Chelsea, Mass., at a meeting reconsidered its recent vote to petition the Legislature for a change of name, owing to the common use in neighboring cities of the expression "as dead as Chelsea," and the city will retain the name of Chelsea that it received as a town in 1739.

LOSSES of cattle and sheep in Northern California are reported as heavy on account of the unusual rainfall. Estimates run from twenty up to fifty per cent. of range stock. It is thought it will affect the California beef and mutton market the coming season.

THE $10,000,000 which Chicago promised Congress it would contribute to the success of the Columbian Exposition will be raised in stock subscriptions and no bonds will be issued.

IT is estimated that there are 5000 horseback riders in the Central Park, New York city, every fair day in the season, and that hardly a day passes without an accident.

M. EIFFEL has made an offer to Chicago to build that city a tower five hundred feet higher than the one in Paris.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

110TH DAY.—Mr. Sherman made an amendment to the Silver bill, and the views set forth in the debate by Mr. Plumb gave rise to much discussion.

111TH DAY.—Mr. Chandler reported a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to improve the whole of Bedloe's Island, in New York harbor, on which Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty stands, as a free public park. The bills on the calendar were taken up, and the following (among others) were passed: To pay the assignees of John Roach $88,840 for extra work on the monitor Puritan and $20,274 for the care of the monitor Roanoke; Senate bill increasing from $75 to $100 a month the pension of the widow of General Joseph A. Mower; Senate bill appropriating $100,000 for a public building at Norwich, Conn.; Senate bill appropriating $300,000 for a bronze equestrian statue of General Ulysses S. Grant in the city of Washington; Senate bill appropriating $300,000 for the construction of a dry dock at Port Royal, S. C. (the whole cost not to exceed $675,000); appropriating $50,000 for a public building at Meridian, Miss.

112TH DAY.—The Naval Appropriation bill was reported....Mr. Dolph spoke in favor of the Windom Silver scheme; Mr. Mitchell dissented from the views of his colleague